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THE
FARMERS' & MECHANICS'
ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

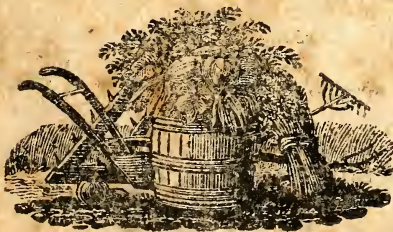
1827:

BEING THE THIRD AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND
AFTER THE FOURTH OF JULY, THE FIFTY-SECOND
YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

CALCULATED BY PATTRICK LEONARD,
AND APPROVED
BY THE REV. JOHN TAYLOR,

*For the meridian of Pittsburgh, in lat. 40° 35' N. lon. 80° 8' W.
from the meridian of Greenwich, but will serve without any sen-
sible variation for the states of Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, &c.*

NUMBER I.



PITTSBURGH:

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at his Bookstore, corner of Wood & Third streets.
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AN ALMANAC FOR 1827.

<i>Chronological Cycles.</i>				
Dominical Letter	G		<i>Ember Days.</i>	
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number	4	March	7, 9, and 10	
Epact	3	June	6, 8, and 9	
Solar Cycle	16	September	19, 21, and 22	
Roman Indiction	15	December	19, 21, and 22	
Julian Period	6540			

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sun. Feb. 11	Low Sunday, April	22
Quinq. or Shrove S. Feb. 25	Rogation Sunday, May	20
Ash Wednesday, Feb. 28	Ascension Day, May	24
Mid-lent Sunday, Mar. 25	Whit Sunday, June	3
Palm Sunday, April 8	Trinity Sunday, June	10
Easter Day, April 15	Advent Sunday, Dec.	2

Explanation of Characters used in this Almanac.

☉ The sun, ☾ the moon, ☿ mercury, ♀ venus, ⊕ the earth, N. north, S. south, ☾ ascending, ☿ descending, ♀ Mars, ♃ Jupiter, ♄ Saturn, ♅ Herschel, inf. inferior, sup. superior, m. morning, e. evening, ♄ a planet's ascending node, ☿ the descending node, ☿ conjunction, or in the same longitude, ☐ quadrature, or 90° apart, ☿ opposition, or 180° apart, im. immersion, em. emersion, apogee, farthest, and perigee, nearest to the earth.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

1. ♈ Aries	7. ♎ Libra
2. ♉ Taurus	8. ♏ Scorpio
3. ♊ Gemini	9. ♐ Sagittarius
4. ♋ Cancer	10. ♑ Capricornus
5. ♌ Leo	11. ♒ Aquarius
6. ♍ Virgo	12. ♓ Pisces

ECLIPSES IN 1827.

There are four Eclipses this year, two of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

1st, of the Sun, April 25th, invisible at Pittsburgh.

2d, of the Moon, May 11th, visible at Pittsburgh.

	H. M.
Beginning of the Eclipse,	1 27 morning
Middle	3 10½
End	4 33½

Digits eclipsed $11^{\circ} 47\frac{1}{2}'$ on the D's southern limb, or from the northern side of earth's shadow.

3d, of the Sun, October 20th, at 27 minutes after 10 in the morning, but invisible in North America.

4th, of the Moon, November 3d, at 9 minutes after 10 in the morning; consequently invisible.

*The ancients were weather-wise, and their poets were painters.—
We will state some of their notions.*

February was represented by the figure of a man in dark sky color, carrying the sign of the fishes. The month was so called from Februs, the deity of purifications. Aquarius, the water bearer, would have been more appropriate; but that is none of our job. March was painted a tawny and fierce man, with a helmet on his head, leaning on a spade, with the sign of the ram in his right hand, blossoms in his left, and a basket of seeds on his arm. April is drawn a beautiful young man, dressed in green, with myrtle and hawthorn round his brow, wings on his shoulders, and primroses and violets in his hand. May, too, is a youth, with a lovely countenance in a robe of white and green, embroidered with blue bottles and daffodiles—roses round his head, a lute in one hand, and a nightingale perched on the other. June is tricked off with devices appropriate to the month. July is a robust man in a yellow jacket, with a swarthy face, a scythe on his shoulder, a bottle at his girdle, and a lion at his side. July is represented as eating cherries.—August was pictured out by the ancients as a fierce looking youth, with a sickle at his belt, and a victim in his clutch; his head crowned with a garland of wheat, and his arm bearing a basket of fruit. September, a cheerful man, with a coronet of grapes, a cornucopize, and a balance in one hand and oats in the other. October has a garment of decaying leaves—the acorns are jewels of his coronet, and his hands are filled, one with chestnuts, and the other with Scorpio. November is clothed with a changeable coat, and has turnips and parsnips to sell. Of December, the representation was a rough, grim old man, wrapped in furs, with a red nose, and his beard hanging with icicles, with a bundle of evergreens on his back, and dragging capricornus into January by the horns.

What would they say to our climate, and what Proteus of a representative would they elect to represent it? Within three weeks no two days are alike. It rains one day, is many degrees below zero the next—then comes a violent northeaster—answered by a positive northwester—a fall of snow covers, and but just covers the ruts that were made in the mud the day before—the ice bridge is carried up stream against all precedent—the mails get in on one morning much later, and (thanks to Mr. McLean) another morning much earlier than usual, for the gentlemen in that department do their best; and here we may have a day as mild as June, and opposite our chamber hear a bird twittering among the branches, and wondering, perhaps, that there were no leaves on them. Such is the strange variety of our weather.

JANUARY, 1827, begins on Monday, has 31 days.

Now the clouds sift down snow;

North winds now relentless blow,

The weather grows severe;

Before the sleigh the horses bound,

The cracking whip, the bells resound,

To welcome in the Year.

W D	M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ plac	☾ alt	☾ sets	Mutual aspects and weather.
2 MO	1	Circumcision.	h	5	even.	♀ rises 5 42 m
3 TU	2	☉ slow 4m	11	6	10 25	♂ rises 5 36 m
4 WE	3	day breaks at 5 47	12	7	11 25	dry and cloudy
5 TH	4		13	8	morn.	with dark cloudy
6 FR	5	twilight ends 6 15	14	9	0 26	skies,
7 SA	6	Epiphany	15	10	1 23	♂ sets at 8 56 ev.
1 SU	7	1st after Epiph.	16	11	2 21	
2 MO	8	Lucian. ☾ in apo.	17	12	3 15	then rain or snow
3 TU	9	day 9h 20m long	18	13	4 8	sleet or hail with
4 WE	10	day breaks at 5 44	19	14	4 59	
5 TH	11	day 9 32 long	20	15	5 47	cold northerly
6 FR	12		21	16	6 34	winds, which
7 SA	13	Aldebaran S. 8 50	22	17	ris. ev	♀ stationary
1 SU	14	2d Sun. aft. Epiph.	23	18	6 33	
2 MO	15	night 14h 32m long	24	19	7 24	♂ ☉ ☿ ♀
3 TU	16		25	20	8 36	prepares the way
4 WE	17	day 9h 30m long	26	21	9 50	for hard frosts
5 TH	18	Prisca	27	22	10 36	snow
6 FR	19		28	23	11 50	day breaks 5 39
7 SA	20	Fabian	29	24	morn.	
1 SU	21	3d S.af. Ep. Agnes	☿	25	1 00	thaws
2 MO	22	Vincent	1	26	2 10	
3 TU	23		2	27	3 17	rain
4 WE	24	Sirius S. 10 14 e	2	28	4 20	☾ perigee
5 TH	25	Conv. of St. Paul	4	29	5 18	clear
6 FR	26	day 9h 46m long	5	1	sets. e	
7 SA	27	☿ stationary	6	2	5 37	snow
1 SU	28	4th S. aft. Epiph.	7	3	6 47	☿ stationary ☾
2 MO	29	night 14h 8m long	8	4	7 55	temperate
3 TU	30	twilight ends 6 30	9	5	9 2	
4 WE	31	☉ slow 14m	10	6	10 00	thaws

Venus is our morning star until the 6th of October, and evening star to the end of the year.

On the second Mars ☿
 On the seventh Saturn ♄
 On the nineteenth Jupiter ♃
 On the twenty-fourth Venus ♀
 On the twenty-fifth Herschel ♃
 On the twenty-sixth Mercury ☿

is in the vicinity
 of the Moon.

M	☉	☉	☾	☾	☾ do-
D	rises	sets	☾	south	minion.
1	7 25	4 35	☾	3e27	ankles
2	7 24	4 36	☾	4 14	feet
3	7 24	4 36	☾	5 44	toes
4	7 23	4 37	☾	6 28	head
5	7 23	4 37	☾	7 12	face
6	7 23	4 37	☾	7 57	neck
7	7 22	4 38	☾	8 44	
8	7 21	4 39	☾	9 31	throat
9	7 20	4 40	☾	10 19	arms
10	7 20	4 40	☾	11 8	shoulde.
11	7 19	4 41	☾	11 56	breast
12	7 18	4 42	☾	morn.	
13	7 18	4 42	☾	0 43	stomach
14	7 17	4 43	☾	1 30	heart
15	7 16	4 44	☾	2 17	lungs
16	7 15	4 45	☾	3 3	bowels
17	7 14	4 46	☾	3 50	
18	7 14	4 47	☾	4 38	belly
19	7 13	4 47	☾	5 27	reins
20	7 12	4 48	☾	6 20	loins
21	7 12	4 48	☾	7 16	secret
22	7 11	4 49	☾	8 15	parts
23	7 10	4 50	☾	9 15	hips
24	7 9	4 51	☾	10 15	thighs
25	7 8	4 52	☾	11 15	knees
26	7 7	4 53	☾	even.	
27	7 6	4 54	☾	0 11	legs
28	7 5	4 55	☾	1 3	ankles
29	7 4	4 56	☾	1 54	feet
30	7 3	4 57	☾	2 42	toes
31	7 2	4 58	☾	3 28	head

Moons's phases.

☾	First quar.	4	7	22	E
○	Full moon	13	0	42	M
☾	Last quar.	20	11	28	M
●	New moon	27	4	26	M

LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY.

Of all the sciences investigated by the human mind, *Astronomy* is acknowledged to be the most interesting, and the most useful. For, by the knowledge derived from this science, not only the magnitude of the earth is discovered, the situation and extent of the several kingdoms and countries upon it ascertained, trade and commerce carried on to the remotest parts of the globe, and the various products of several countries distributed for the health, comfort, and convenience of its inhabitants; but our faculties are enlarged by the ideas it conveys, our minds exalted above the low, contracted prejudices of the vulgar, and our understandings clearly convinced, of the existence, wisdom, power, goodness, and superintendency, of the ALMIGHTY.

From this branch of knowledge we also learn by what means or laws the Almighty carries on, and continues, the wonderful harmony, order, and connexion to be observed throughout the

To know a man, observe how he *wins* his object, rather than how he *loses* it; for, when we fail, our pride supports us, when we succeed, it betrays us.

FEBRUARY, 1827, begins on Thursday, has 28 days.

All bluster, bluster! shut the door:
 The drifting winds triumphant roar,
 Block up the roads, alas!
 The winds abate. Turn out, turn out!
 Bestir your stumps, you lazy lout,
 And let the trav'ler pass.

	W D	M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ plac.	☾ age	☾ sets.	Mutual aspects and weather.
5	TH	1	☉ slow 14m	7	10	59	<i>moderate.</i>
6	FR	2	Purifica. B. v. M.	12	8	morn.	☿ rises 6 27 mor.
7	SA	3	Blas.	13	9	0 1	
1	SU	4	5th S. aft. Epiph.	14	10	0 59	<i>Rain or snow.</i>
2	MO	5	Agatha	15	11	1 53	☾ in apogee
3	TU	6		16	12	2 49	
4	WE	7	day breaks 5h 23m	17	13	3 34	<i>snow</i>
5	TH	8		18	14	4 18	♀ rises at 4 3 m.
6	FR	9	twil. ends 6h 40m	19	15	5 1	
7	SA	10		20	16	5 40	<i>freezes</i>
1	SU	11	Septuagesima Sun.	21	17	rises.	<i>temperate</i>
2	MO	12		22	18	6 23	<i>snows</i>
3	TU	13		23	19	7 20	day breaks
4	WE	14	Valentine	24	20	8 33	♂ sets 8 43 ev.
5	TH	15		25	21	9 38	
6	FR	16	day 10h 30m long	26	22	10 44	<i>snows</i>
7	SA	17		27	23	11 56	
1	SU	18	Sexagesima Sund.	28	24	morn.	<i>freezes</i>
2	MO	19	☉ enters ♄	29	25	1 4	
3	TU	20		0	26	2 6	☾ in perigee
4	WE	21	twil. ends 6h 25m	1	27	3 10	
5	TH	22	night 13h 16m long	2	28	4 6	<i>thaws</i>
6	FR	23		4	29	4 41	
7	SA	24	St. Matthias	5	30	5 23	<i>rains</i>
1	SU	25	Quinquagesima S.	6	1	sets.	
2	MO	26		7	2	6 41	day breaks at 5
3	TU	27	Shrove Tuesday	8	3	7 43	<i>snows</i>
4	WE	28	Ash Wednesday	9	4	8 46	☉ slow 13 min.

Most men abuse courtiers, and affect to despise courts; yet most men are proud of the acquaintance of the one, and would be glad to live in the other.

He that can please nobody, is not so much to be pitied, as he that nobody can please.

FEBRUARY, 1827.

On the first Mars δ
 On the seventh Saturn η
 On the fifteenth Jupiter ζ
 On the twenty-first Venus ϕ
 On the twenty-second Herschel μ
 On the twenty-third Mercury γ

is in the vicinity
 of the moon.

M	☉	☿	☽	☾	☾	☾	☾
D	riser	sets	☽	☾	☾	☾	☾
1	7	14	49	15	4	12	
2	7	05	0	27	4	59	face
3	6	59	5	1	8	5	44 neck
4	6	58	5	2	22	6	31 throat
5	6	57	5	3	11	7	18 arms
6	6	56	5	4	15	8	6
7	6	54	5	6	27	8	54 shoulde.
8	6	53	5	7	36	9	43 breast
9	6	52	5	8	21	10	32 stomach
10	6	50	5	10	9	11	20 heart
11	6	49	5	11	16		morn.
12	6	48	5	12	30	0	7 lungs
13	6	47	5	13	12	0	55 bowels
14	6	46	5	14	26	1	43 belly
15	6	45	5	15	1	2	32 reins
16	6	43	5	17	24	3	22 loins
17	6	42	5	18	11	4	14 secret
18	6	40	5	20	22	5	9 parts
19	6	39	5	21	1	6	6 hips
20	6	38	5	22	20	7	4 thighs
21	6	36	5	24	13	8	3 knees
22	6	35	5	25	18	9	1 hams
23	6	34	5	26	1	9	58 legs
24	6	33	5	27	16	10	31 ankles
25	6	31	5	29	1	11	43 feet
26	6	29	5	31	14	0	e 32
27	6	28	5	32	27	1	19 toes
28	6	27	5	33	1	2	6 head

Moon's phases.

☾	First quar.	3	3	46	E
○	Full moon	11	5	3	E
☾	Last quar.	18	7	50	E
●	New moon	25	5	54	E

planetary system; and are led to wonder and adore the stupendous prodigies of his immense power.

By Astronomy we discover, that the earth is at so great a distance from the sun, that if seen from thence, it would seem no larger than a point; although its circumference is known to be 25,020 miles. Yet even this distance is so small when compared with that of the fixed stars, that if the orbit in which the earth moves round the sun were a solid mass, and seen from the nearest star, it would seem no larger than the diamond that glitters on the lady's ring; altho' it is about 162 millions of miles in diameter.

The earth, in going round the sun, is 162 millions of miles nearer to some of the stars at one time of the year than at another, and yet their apparent magnitudes, situations, and distances from each other, remain the same, and a telescope which magnifies above 200 times, does not sensibly magnify them.

Come Mr. Somnus, rouse up! If the inclemency of the weather will not permit you to be out a door, you may employ your time to advantage in reading to your family. See that all things are kept neat and in order at the barn. King Solomon says, that "*He that is slothful in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster.*"

MARCH, 1827, begins on Thursday, has 31 days.

Heap'd on heap the snows are piled,
The winds still blust'ring, bleak and wild;
But, lo! the *Ram* appears!

Now see the sugar-makers go
Up to their arm-pits in the snow,
While hope their spirit cheers.

W D	M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ p.ac.	☾ age	☾ sets	Mutual aspects and weather
5 TH	1	David	X	5 9	e 47	h stationary
6 ^{FR}	2	Chad	11	6 10	48	rain
7 ^{SA}	3	day breaks 4 51	12	7 11	43	snow
1 ^{SU}	4	1st Sund. in Lent	13	8	morn.	
2 ^{MO}	5		14	9 0	38	♀ grea. elong.
3 ^{TU}	6	☾ in apogee	15	10 1	28	
4 ^{WE}	7	Perpetua ☽	16	11 2	15	moderate
5 TH	8		17	12 2	56	
6 ^{FR}	9	twilight ends 7 14	18	13 3	37	tempestuous
7 ^{SA}	10		19	14 4	12	Ald. sou. 9 38 ev
1 ^{SU}	11	2d Sund. in Lent	20	15 4	49	
2 ^{MO}	12	Gregory Martyr	21	16 5	20	♂ sets 8 40 ev.
3 ^{TU}	13		22	17	rises	
4 ^{WE}	14	days inc. 2h 34m	23	18 7	e 31	thunder and
5 TH	15		24	19 8	42	lightning
6 ^{FR}	16	day breaks 4 35	25	20 9	50	☾ perigee
7 ^{SA}	17		26	21 11	0	♀ gr. elongation
1 ^{SU}	18	3d Sund. in Lent	27	22	morn.	♀ sets 7 17 ev.
2 ^{MO}	19		28	23 0	9	☾ sets 6 38 mor
3 ^{TU}	20	☉ enters ♍ 3 43	☿	24 1	7	
4 ^{WE}	21	Benedict	0	25 2	0	rains
5 TH	22		1	26 2	48	
6 ^{FR}	23	twilight ends 7 34	2	27 3	26	thunder
7 ^{SA}	24		3	28 4	2	
1 ^{SU}	25	Mid Lent A.B.V.M	4	29 4	35	♀ stationary
2 ^{MO}	26		5	30 5	10	
3 ^{TU}	27	night 11h 46m long	6	1	sets	frost
4 ^{WE}	28		7	2 7	40	
5 TH	29	day 12h 20m long	8	3 8	40	♂ ☉ ☾
6 ^{FR}	30		9	4 9	38	clear and warm
7 ^{SA}	31	☉ slow 5m	10	5 10	32	

Vice stings us, even in our pleasures, but virtue con-
soles us, even in our pains.

MARCH, 1827.

On the first Mars ♂
On the third Mercury ☿
On the sixth Saturn ♄
On the fifteenth Jupiter ♃
On the twenty-second Herschel ♃
On the twenty-third Venus ♀

is in the vicinity
of the Moon.

M	D	Rises	sets	C	☾	☾	dominion
				P.	south		
1	6	26	5	34	23	2e52	face
2	6	25	5	25	8	3 39	neck
3	6	24	5	36	17	4 25	
4	6	23	5	37	29	5 13	throat
5	6	22	5	38	II	6 1	arms
6	6	20	5	40	23	6 49	shoulde.
7	6	19	5	41	☿	7 38	breast
8	6	18	5	42	17	8 26	
9	6	16	5	44	29	9 14	stomach
10	6	15	5	45	♏	10 2	heart
11	6	13	5	47	25	10 51	lungs
12	6	12	5	48	♍	11 39	bowels
13	6	11	5	49	22	morn.	belly
14	6	10	5	50	♌	0 19	reins
15	6	9	5	51	20	1 20	loins
16	6	7	5	53	♋	2 14	secrets
17	6	6	5	54	18	3 9	
18	6	4	5	56	♈	4 7	hips
19	6	3	5	57	16	5 6	thighs
20	6	2	5	58	♊	6 4	knees
21	6	1	5	59	15	7 8	
22	6	0	6	0	29	7 58	hams
23	5	58	6	2	☿	8 51	legs
24	5	57	6	3	26	9 42	ankles
25	5	55	6	5	♋	10 31	feet
26	5	54	6	6	23	11 19	toes
27	5	52	6	8	☿	♎	head
28	5	51	6	9	19	0 52	face
29	5	50	6	10	8	1 39	neck
30	5	49	6	11	13	2 26	
31	5	48	6	12	25	3 13	throat

Moon's phases.

☾ First quar. 5 1 7 E
 ○ Full moon 13 6 49 M
 ☾ Last quar. 20 3 2 E
 ● New moon 27 6 42 M

It is not to be imagined that all the stars are placed in one concave surface, so as to be equally distant from us; but that they are placed at immense distances from one another, through unlimited space. So that there may be as great a distance between any two neighboring stars as between the sun and those which are nearest to him.

By the help of telescopes we discover thousands of stars which are invisible to the naked eye, and the better our glasses are, still the more stars become visible, so that we can set no limits to either their number or distances.

The celebrated Huygens carried his thoughts so far, as to believe it not impossible that there may be stars at such inconceivable distances, that their light has not yet reached our earth since its creation; although the velocity of light be a million of times greater than that of a cannon ball. And, as Mr. Addison very justly observes, this thought is far from being extravagant, when we consider that the universe is the work of infinite power, prompted by infinite

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Look well to your barns; see that your hay is not wasted by trusting too much to boys. *Fair words butter no parsnips.*

APRIL, 1827, begins on Sunday, has 30 days.

Spring, lovely spring, returns again,
To strew her beauties o'er the plain,
And every charm display;
To warm the breast with fond desire,
The warblers of the wood inspire,
To tune the sportive lay.

W D	M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ place	☾ age	☾ sets	Mutual aspects and weather.
1 SU	1	5th Sun. in Lent	☉	6	11e27	<i>Frost</i>
2 MO	2		11	7	morn.	☾ rises 3 58 m.
3 TU	3	day 12h 34m long	12	8	0 16	
4 WE	4	St. Ambrose	13	9	1 0	<i>thunder and</i>
5 TH	5	day breaks 4 1	14	10	1 43	<i>lightning</i>
6 FR	6	twil. ends 7 54	15	11	2 18	
7 SA	7	☾	16	12	2 54	☾ sets 8 43 e
1 SU	8	Palm Sunday	17	13	3 26	
2 MO	9	☉ slow 2m	18	14	3 59	<i>white frosts</i>
3 TU	10		19	15	4 34	
4 WE	11	night 11h 6m long	20	16	rises	☾ rises 5 5 e
5 TH	12		21	17	7e41	
6 FR	13	Good Friday	22	18	8 52	<i>rain</i>
7 SA	14		23	19	10 2	☾ in perigee
1 SU	15	Easter day	24	20	11 7	☉ & clocks agree
2 MO	16		25	21	morn.	
3 TU	17	Easter Tuesday	26	22	0 4	<i>clear and warm</i>
4 WE	18		27	23	0 55	
5 TH	19	Alphege ☾	28	24	1 37	☾ stationary
6 FR	20	☉ enters taurus	8	25	2 13	☾ sets 11 44 e
7 SA	21		0	26	2 47	
1 SU	22	Low Sunday	1	27	3 18	☾ south 6 5 m
2 MO	23	St. George	2	28	3 49	<i>thunder and</i>
3 TU	24		3	29	4 18	<i>lightning</i>
4 WE	25	day 13h 36m long	4	1	sets	☉ eclipsed invis*
5 TH	26	St. Mark	5	2	7e37	
6 FR	27		6	3	8 32	<i>clear and warm</i>
7 SA	28	twili't ends 8 32	7	4	9 25	<i>distant thunder</i>
1 SU	29	2d S. after Easter	8	5	10 16	☾ in apogee
2 MO	30		9	6	11 0	<i>showers</i>

*This eclipse will be total to the inhabitants in the north polar opening, if Captain Symmes' theory be true.

is in the vicinity
of the Moon.

Moon's phases.

goodness, having an infinite space to exert itself in; so that our imaginations can set no bounds to it. The sun appears very large, in comparison with the fixed stars, because we keep constantly near the sun, in comparison with the immense distance we are from the stars.—For, a spectator placed as near to any star as we are to the sun, would see that star a body as large and bright as the sun appears to us: and a spectator as far distant from the sun as we are from the stars, would see the sun as small as we see a star, divested of all its circumvolving planets; and would reckon it one of the stars in reckoning it. The stars being at such immense distances from the sun, cannot possibly receive from him so strong a light as they seem to have; nor any brightness sufficient to make them visible to us. For the sun's rays must be so scattered and dissipated, before they reach such remote objects, that they can never be transmitted back to our eyes, so as to render these objects visible by reflection.—e. The stars, therefore, shine with

Come, let us be stirring, and not be the only idle beings in the world! The good husbandman has now sufficient inducement to stimulate *him* to industry, without being continually pricked up like a dull ox.

MAY, 1827, begins on Tuesday, has 31 days.

Pleasant is the flow'ry mead,
Nature's gayest scene is spread,
And music fills the grove:

Lovers enamored by the lay,
From public sight delight to stray,
And tell their tales of love.

W D	M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ p.ac.	☾ age	☾ sets	Mutual aspects and weather.
3 TU	1	St. Philip & St. Ja's	8	7	11e44	<i>showers</i>
4 WE	2	☉ fast 3 minutes	11	8	morn.	☿ rises 4 14 mor
5 TH	3	Invention of Cross	12	9	0 19	☿ gr. elongation
6 FR	4	☿ stationary ☾	13	10	0 57	☿ stationary
7 SA	5	day 14 hours long	14	11	1 30	
1 SU	6	St. John	15	12	2 1	<i>thunders</i>
2 MO	7	night 10 hours long	16	13	2 32	<i>rains</i>
3 TU	8		17	14	3 6	☿ rises 4 50 m.
4 WE	9	day breaks 3 13	18	15	4 18	
5 TH	10		19	16	rises	<i>clear and warm</i>
6 FR	11	☾ eclipsed, visible	20	17	7 46	
7 SA	12		21	18	8 56	☾ perigee
1 SU	13	4th S. aft. Easter	22	19	9 58	♂ sets 8 34 e
2 MO	14	day 14h 12m long	23	20	10 51	
3 TU	15		24	21	11 38	
4 WE	16	days inc. 5 10	25	22	morn.	<i>refreshing</i>
5 TH	17	twili't ends 9h ☾	26	23	0 19	
6 FR	18		27	24	0 52	<i>showers</i>
7 SA	19	Dunstan	28	25	1 24	
1 SU	20	Rogation Sunday	29	26	1 54	☿ sets 2 35 m
2 MO	21	☉ enters ☐	☐	27	2 24	☿ south 4 9 m
3 TU	22	day breaks 3h	0	28	2 54	
4 WE	23		1	29	3 40	<i>clear</i>
5 TH	24	Ascension day	2	30	4 1	
6 FR	25		3	1	sets	☿ sets 9 40 e
7 SA	26	Augustine	4	2	8e13	☾ apogee
1 SU	27	1st S. aft. Ascen.	5	3	8 59	
2 MO	28		6	4	9 40	<i>warm</i>
4 TU	29	day breaks 2 50	7	5	10 20	<i>clear</i>
4 WE	30	night 9 22 long	8	6	10 57	<i>thunder</i>
5 TH	31	☉ fast 3 minutes	9	7	11 28	<i>rains</i>

Farmers, attend to your planting as soon as your ground is sufficiently dry.

MAY, 1827.

On the first Saturn ♄
On the eighth Jupiter ♃
On the fifteenth Herschel ♁
On the twentieth Venus ♀
On the twenty-first Mercury ☿
On the twenty-fifth Mars ♂

is in the vicinity
of the Moon.

M	☉	☿	♈	♏	♐	♑	♒
Drises	sets	♊	south	♋	d-	minion	
15	86	52	♌	4	26	breast	☽ First quar. 4 2 3 M
25	66	54	♍	5	13	stomach	○ Full moon 11 3 3 M
35	56	55	♎	5	59	heart	☾ Last quar. 17 5 37 E
45	46	56	♏	6	45		● New moon 25 1 20 E
55	36	57	♐	7	32	lungs	their own native and unborrowed lustre.
65	26	58	♑	8	19	bowels	And since each particular star, as well as the sun,
75	16	59	♒	9	8	belly	is confined to a particular portion of space, it is plain that the stars are of the same nature with the sun.
85	07	0	♓	9	59	reins	It is no way probable that the Almighty, who always acts under the influence of infinite wisdom, should create so many glorious suns, fit for so many important purposes, without proper objects near enough to be benefited by their influence. Whoever imagined that they were created only to give a faint glimmering light to the inhabitants of this globe, must have a very superficial knowledge of astronomy.
94	59	7	♊	10	53	loins	Instead, therefore, of one sun and one world only in the universe, as the unknowing in astronomy have imagined, that science discovers to us such an inconceivable number of suns, systems, and worlds, dispersed through boundless space, that if our sun, with all the planets, moons, and comets, belonging to it, were annihilated, they would be no more missed by an eye that could take in the whole creation, than a grain of sand from the ocean shore.
104	58	7	♋	11	51	secret parts	
114	57	7	♌	0	52	hips	
124	56	7	♍	1	54	thighs	
134	55	7	♎	2	56	knees	
144	54	7	♏	3	56	hams	
154	53	7	♐	4	53	legs	
164	51	7	♑	5	47	ankles	
174	50	7	♒	6	37	feet	
184	50	7	♓	7	24		
194	49	7	♊	8	10	toes	
204	48	7	♋	8	55	head	
214	47	7	♌	9	40	face	
224	46	7	♍	10	26	neck	
234	46	7	♎	11	12	throat	
244	45	7	♏	12	0	arms	
254	44	7	♐	0	47	shoulde.	
264	43	7	♑	1	35		
274	43	7	♒	2	22	breast	
284	42	7	♓	3	9		
294	42	7	♊	3	55	stomach	
304	41	7	♋	4	40	heart	
314	41	7	♌				

He who follows fashion, and buys every thing, will soon come to—*nothing*.

JUNE, 1827, begins on Friday, has 30 days.

Jovial now in social pride,
On yonder mountain's sunny side,
The bleating lambkins play;
The busy ploughman jogs along,
And joins the mock-bird's cheerful song,
Or robin's plaintive lay.

W	M	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ plac.	D age.	☾ sets	Mutual aspects and weather.
D	D					
6 FR	1	Niomedé	☿	8	11e59	☿ stationary
7 SA	2	☉ fast 2 minutes	☿	9	morn.	☿ rises 3 6 m.
1 SU	3	Whit Sunday	☿	10	0 32	sultry
2 MO	4	Whit Monday	☿	11	1 2	
3 TU	5	Boniface	☿	12	1 34	showers
4 WE	6	day 14h 46m long	☿	13	2 8	☿ sets 8 12 ev
5 TH	7	night 9h 14m long	☿	14	2 48	high winds
6 FR	8	day breaks 2 44	☿	15	3 36	☿ ☉ ☿ sup.
7 SA	9	days incr. 5 42	☿	16	4 31	☾ perigee
1 SU	10	Trinity Sunday	☿	17	rises.	
2 MO	11	St. Barnabas	☿	18	9e28	rain
3 TU	12	twili't ends 9 26	☿	19	10 6	☿ sets 1 0 m
4 WE	13	☾	☿	20	10 47	
5 TH	14	☿ * rise 1 49 m	☿	21	11 22	
6 FR	15	☉ & clocks agree	☿	22	11 53	warm and dry
7 SA	16		☿	23	morn.	
1 SU	17	St. Alban	☿	24	1 25	
2 MO	18		☿	25	0 54	☿ sets 8 5 ev.
3 TU	19	night 9h 6m long	☿	26	1 24	
4 WE	20	day 14 54 long	☿	27	1 58	clear
5 TH	21		☿	28	2 34	☿ south 2 1 m.
6 FR	22	longest day	☿	29	3 16	rain
7 SA	23	day breaks 2 30	☿	1	4 1	☉ enters Cancer
1 SU	24	nat. St. John Bap.	☿	2	sets	☾ in apogee
2 MO	25		☿	3	8e19	
3 TU	26	twilight ends 9 30	☿	4	8 55	rain
4 WE	27	☾	☿	5	9 29	
5 TH	28		☿	6	9 58	☿ sets 8 50 ev.
6 FR	29	St. Peter	☿	7	10 27	
7 SA	30	☉ slow 3 minutes	☿	8	10 58	sultry and dry

Mother Earth, if wooed and courted, offers to repay your attention! Neglect her not. She will reward you with a profusion of good things in autumn.

JUNE, 1827.

On the fourth Jupiter ♃	} is in the vicinity of the Moon.
On the eleventh Herschel ♄	
On the twenty-second Venus ♀	
On the twenty-fourth Saturn ♄	
On the twenty-fifth Mercury ☿	

M	☉	☉	☾	☾	☾	do-	Moon's phases.
D	rises	sets	h.	south	minion		
1	4 40	7 20	24	5 25	back	☾	First quar. 2 3 33 E
2	4 40	7 20	☿	6 11	bowels	☉	Full moon 9 10 30 M
3	4 39	7 21	19	6 57	belly	☾	Last quar. 16 3 7 M
4	4 39	7 21	☿	7 45	reins	☉	New moon 24 4 44 M
5	4 38	7 22	16	8 36	loins		
6	4 37	7 23	☿	9 31	secret		
7	4 37	7 23	15	10 29	parts		
8	4 36	7 24	☿	11 31			
9	4 36	7 24	15	morn.	thighs		
10	4 35	7 25	☿	0 33	knees		
11	4 35	7 25	17	1 37	legs		
12	4 35	7 25	☿	2 37			
13	4 35	7 25	15	3 34	ankles		
14	4 34	7 26	29	4 27	feet		
15	4 34	7 26	☿	5 16	toes		
16	4 34	7 26	26	6 4	head		
17	4 34	7 26	☿	6 50	face		
18	4 33	7 27	21	7 34	neck		
19	4 33	7 27	8	7 20	throat		
20	4 33	7 27	15	9 6			
21	4 33	7 27	27	9 52			
22	4 33	7 27	☿	10 39	arms		
23	4 33	7 27	21	11 27	shoulde.		
24	4 33	7 27	☿	0 15	breast		
25	4 33	7 27	14	1 2			
26	4 33	7 27	26	1 48	stomach		
27	4 34	7 26	☿	2 34	heart		
28	4 34	7 26	21	3 18	back		
29	4 34	7 26	☿	2 3	bowels		
30	4 35	7 25	16	4 48	belly		

Saturn, the outermost of our planets, revolves in an orbit round the sun, of 4884 millions of miles in circumference; and some of our comets make excursions upwards of ten thousand millions of miles beyond Saturn's orbit; and yet, at that amazing distance, they are incomparably nearer to the sun than to any of the stars. This is evident from their keeping clear of the attractive influence of all the stars, and returning periodically by virtue of the sun's attraction.

From what we know of our own system, we may reasonably conclude that all the rest are contrived with equal wisdom, and situated and supplied with accommodations suitable to the enjoyment of human life. Such of the planets as are farthest from the sun, and therefore enjoy least of his light, have that deficiency made up by several moons, which constantly accompany and revolve about them, as our moon revolves about the earth. The remotest planet has, over and above, a broad ring encompassing it; which, like a lucid zone in the heavens, reflects the sun's

Come, boys, let us be in the cornfield; this is a hurrying season, and we must endeavor to keep pace with our business.

JULY, 1827, begins on Sunday, has 31 days.

Ten thousand thousand insects gay,
Warm'd by the sun's enlivening ray,
Awake to life and joy:

Hark! hear the mow-man whet his scythe!
All now are merry, gay, and blithe,
Not one without employ.

W D	M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ plac.	☾ age	☾ sets.	Mutual aspects and weather.
1	SU	13d Sund. af. Trin.	26	9	11e28	24 sets 11h 37m
2	MO	2visi. B. Vir. Mary	9	10	morn.	sultry
3	TU	3	10	11	0 1	
4	WE	4INDEPENDENCE.	11	12	0 37	clear and warm
5	TH	5day 14h 48m long	12	13	1 28	
6	FR	6day breaks 2 40 m	13	14	2 8	thunder
7	SA	7	14	15	3 4	rain
1	SU	84th Sun. aft. Trin.	15	16	4 11	☾ in perigee
2	MO	9	16	17	rises.	
3	TU	107 * rise 9 48 e. ☾	17	18	8e40	showers
4	WE	11	18	19	9 16	
5	TH	12day 14h 40m long	19	20	9 46	☉ ☽
6	FR	13	20	21	10 20	
7	SA	14day breaks 2 46	21	22	10 50	hail
1	SU	15St. Swithin	22	23	11 21	
2	MO	16	23	24	11 56	☽ grea. enlonga.
3	TU	17dog days begin	24	25	morn.	
4	WE	18twilight ends 9 10	25	26	0 31	dry
5	TH	19	26	27	1 11	☽ ☉ ☿
6	FR	20Margaret	27	28	1 53	☾ in apogee
7	SA	21night 9h 12m long	28	29	2 41	
1	SU	22Magdalen	29	30	3 33	dry
2	MO	23☉ enters Leo	30	1	sets.	
3	TU	24 ☾	0	2	7e36	
4	WE	25St. James	1	3	7 58	☉ ☽ ☿
5	TH	26St. Anne	2	4	8 31	
6	FR	27	3	5	9 2	dry
7	SA	28day 14h 16m long	4	6	9 31	
1	SU	297th Sun. aft. Trin.	5	7	10 4	☽ stationary
2	MO	30☉ slow 6 minutes	6	8	10 39	
3	TU	31day breaks 3 8	7	9	11 15	rains

If we blow the coals of others' strife, it would not be strange if some of the sparks should fly in our faces.

On the first Jupiter ♃
On the ninth Herschel ♃
On the twentieth Venus ♀
On the twenty-second Saturn ♄
On the twenty-third Mars ♂
On the twenty-fifth Mercury ☿

is in the vicinity
of the moon.

M	☉	☿	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	☾	☽
D	Drises	sets	☾	☽	☾	☽	☾	☽	☾	☽	☾	☽	☾	☽	☾	☽
1	4	35	7	25	29	5	34	belly	☾	First quar.	2	2	8	M		
2	4	35	7	25	±	6	22	reins	○	Full moon	8	5	10	E		
3	4	35	7	25	25	7	13	loins	☾	Last quar.	15	3	15	E		
4	4	36	7	24	♊	8	8	secret	●	New moon	23	7	24	E		
5	4	36	7	24	24	9	6	parts	☾	First quar.	31	9	39	M		
6	4	36	7	24	↑	10	7	hips								
7	4	37	7	23	24	11	11	thighs								
8	4	37	7	23	♊	morn.	knees									
9	4	38	7	22	24	0	12	hams								
10	4	38	7	22	☾	1	12	legs								
11	4	39	7	21	24	2	8	ankles								
12	4	40	7	20	☾	3	1	feet								
13	4	41	7	19	21	3	51	toes								
14	4	41	7	19	☾	4	39	head								
15	4	42	7	18	18	5	26	throat								
16	4	42	7	18	☾	6	12	neck								
17	4	43	7	17	12	6	58	throat								
18	4	44	7	16	24	7	45									
19	4	45	7	15	☾	8	32	arms								
20	4	45	7	15	18	9	19									
21	4	46	7	14	29	10	7	shoulde.								
22	4	47	7	13	☾	10	55	breast								
23	4	47	7	13	23	11	42	stomach								
24	4	48	7	12	☾	0	e 28	heart								
25	4	49	7	11	18	1	14	back								
26	4	50	7	10	☾	1	59	bowels								
27	4	51	7	9	13	2	44									
28	4	52	7	8	26	3	30	belly								
29	4	53	7	7	±	4	17	reins								
30	4	54	7	6	22	5	6	loins								
31	4	55	7	5	☾	5	58	secrets								

light very copiously on that planet: so that if the remoter planets have the sun's rays fainter by day than our earth, they have an addition made to it, morning and evening, by one or more of their moons, and a greater quantity of light in the night time.

On the surface of the moon, because it is nearer to us than any other of the celestial bodies are, we discover a nearer resemblance to our earth. For, by the aid of telescopes, we observe the moon to be full of high mountains, large valleys, and deep cavities. The similarities leave us no room to doubt, that all the planets and moons in the system are designed as commodious habitations for creatures endowed with

light very copiously on that planet: so that if the remoter planets have the sun's rays fainter by day than our earth, they have an addition made to it, morning and evening, by one or more of their moons, and a greater quantity of light in the night time.

On the surface of the moon, because it is nearer to us than any other of the celestial bodies are, we discover a nearer resemblance to our earth. For, by the aid of telescopes, we observe the moon to be full of high mountains, large valleys, and deep cavities. The similarities leave us no room to doubt, that all the planets and moons in the system are designed as commodious habitations for creatures endowed with capacities for knowing and adoring their Great Creator.

Since the fixed stars are prodigious globes of fire, like our sun,* and at inconceivable distances from one another, as well

** Though the sun may not be a vast sphere of fire, strictly speaking, yet it is undoubtedly the principle of light and heat to the other bodies in the system.*

It is much the best to mind our own business, and the most effectual way to make others mind theirs.

AUGUST, 1827, begins on Wednesday, has 31 days.

The rolling seasons now again
 Have crown'd the hills with yellow grain;
 The promise cannot fail.
 "Delays are dang'rous;" now secure it,
 I'll not another week insure it
 From storms of rain and hail.

W D	M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ plac.	☾ age	☾ sets	Mutual aspects and weather
4 WE	1	Lammas day	☉ 10	11e59		rain, if wind
5 TH	2	day 14 2 long	9 11	morn.		from N. E.
6 FR	3	☉ slow 6 minutes	10 12	0 51		
7 SA	4	twilight ends 8 47	11 13	1 52		thunder
1 SU	5	8th Sun. aft. Trin.	12 14	2 59	☾ perigee	
2 MO	6	Transfig. our Lord	13 15	4 10		distant thunder
3 TU	7	name of Jesus ☾	14 16	rises		but no rain
4 WE	8	day decrea. 1 hour	15 17	7e46		
5 TH	9	day 13 54 long	16 18	8 19		showers
6 FR	10	St. Lawrence	17 19	8 54		
7 SA	11	☉ slow 5 minutes	18 20	9 24		clear and warm
1 SU	12	9th Sun. aft. Trin.	19 21	9 58	☉ ☽	
2 MO	13	day breaks 3 26	20 22	10 32		
3 TU	14		21 23	11 11		very warm
4 WE	15	night 10 20 long	22 24	11 53		
5 TH	16		23 25	morn.		clear and dry
6 FR	17	twilight ends 8 28	24 26	0 39	☾ in apogee	
7 SA	18		25 27	1 29		
1 SU	19	10th Sun. af. Trin.	26 28	2 22	☾	
2 MO	20		27 29	3 19	☽ sou. 9h 49m e.	
3 TU	21	night 10 30 long	28 30	4 16		
4 WE	22		29 1	sets	☽ stationary	
5 TH	23	☉ enters Virgo	☿ 2	7 6		
6 FR	24	St. Bartholomew	0 3	7 39		moderately cold
7 SA	25		1 4	8 10		
1 SU	26	11th Sun. af. Trin.	2 5	8 45		
2 MO	27		3 6	9 22	☿ rises 1h 30m m	
3 TU	28	St. Augustine	4 7	10 3		
4 WE	29	St. John beheaded	5 8	10 53		foggy mornings
5 TH	30		6 9	11 46		
6 FR	31		7 10	morn.		cool weather

Your spring grain, flax and hemp—"Hold! you do not think us such ideots as to neglect these, do you, Mr. Almanac-Maker?"

AUGUST, 1827.

On the fifth Herschel ♄
On the nineteenth Venus ♀
On the eighteenth Saturn ♄
On the twentieth Mars ♂
On twenty-second Mercury ☿
On the twenty-sixth Jupiter ♃

is in the vicinity
of the Moon.

M	☉	☿	♈	♏	♐	♑
D	rises	sets	p.	south	do-	minion.
1	4 56	7 4	9	6e53	secrets	
2	4 57	7 3	↑	7 51	hips	
3	4 58	7 2	18	8 52	thighs	
4	4 59	7 1	↘	9 53	knees	
5	5 0	7 0	18	10 83	hams	
6	5 1	6 59	↗	11 51	legs	
7	5 2	6 58	17	morn.	ankles	
8	5 3	6 57	✕	0 47	feet	
9	5 5	6 55	16	1 39	toes	
10	5 6	6 54	↖	2 30	head	
11	5 7	6 53	13	3 18		
12	5 8	6 52	26	4 6	face	
13	5 9	6 51	8	4 53	neck	
14	5 11	6 49	20	5 41	throat	
15	5 12	6 48	Π	6 28	arms	
16	5 13	6 47	14	7 16	hands	
17	5 14	6 46	26	8 4	shoulde.	
18	5 15	6 45	☾	8 52	breast	
19	5 16	6 44	20	9 40	stomach	
20	5 17	6 43	☼	10 27	heart	
21	5 18	6 42	14	11 13		
22	5 19	6 41	27	11 59	lungs	
23	5 20	6 40	☿	0e45	bowels	
24	5 21	6 39	22	1 32	belly	
25	5 23	6 37	⊥	2 19	reins	
26	5 24	6 36	19	3 8	loins	
27	5 26	6 34	☿	3 49	secrets	
28	5 27	6 33	16	4 53		
29	5 28	6 32	↑	5 50	hips	
30	5 29	6 31	14	6 48		
31	5 30	6 30	28	7 47	thighs	

Moons's phases.

☉	Full moon	7	0	20	M
☾	Last quar.	14	6	28	M
☾	New moon	22	9	11	M
☾	First quar.	29	4	1	E

as from us, it is reasonable to conclude that they are made for the same purposes that the sun is; each to bestow light, heat, and vegetation on a certain number of inhabited planets, kept by gravitation within the sphere of its activity.

What an angst, what an amazing conception, if human imagination can conceive it, does this give of the works of the Creator! Thousands of thousands of suns, multiplied without end, and ranged all around us, at immense distances from us and from each other; attended by ten thousand times ten thousand worlds, all in rapid motion, yet calm, regular, and harmonious, invariably keeping the paths prescribed them; and these worlds peopled with millions of intelligent beings, formed for endless progression in perfection and happiness.

The sun, with the planets and comets which move round him as their centre, constitute the *Solar System*. Those planets which are near the sun, not only finish their circuits sooner, but likewise move faster in their respective orbits, than those which are more remote from him.—

Truly I hope not; but in times past I have thought that there was enough wasted through carelessness to pay for harvesting by most of our farmers.

SEPTEMBER, 1827, begins on Saturday, has 30 days.

Now Autumn yields her treasure up,
With bliss to fill the farmer's cup,
And make his joys complete;
With rip'ning fruit the orchards bend,
The forests their assistance lend,
The bees give up their sweet.

W	M	Fasts & Festivals.	☉	☾	☾	Mutual aspects and weather.
D	D		plac.	alt.	sets	
7 SA	1	Giles	☉	11	morn.	☿ rises 3 56-mor.
1 SU	2	12th Sun. af. Trin	☉	9 12	1 59	
2 MO	3	☉ & clocks agree	☉	10 13	3 9	<i>clear and warm</i>
3 TU	4		☉	11 14	4 19	
4 WE	5	day breaks 4h	☉	12 15	5 27	♀ rises 4 50 m.
5 TH	6	twilight ends 7 56	☉	13 16	rises	
6 FR	7	Enurchus	☉	14 17	7e29	<i>thunder and</i>
7 SA	8	nativ. Virg. Mary	☉	15 18	8 3	<i>lightning,</i>
1 SU	9	13th Sun. af. Trin.	☉	16 19	8 39	<i>which brings</i>
2 MO	10		☉	17 20	9 18	☿ sou. 8 29 ev.
3 TU	11	twilight ends 7 49	☉	18 21	9 59	<i>cold rains</i>
4 WE	12	night 11 32 long	☉	19 22	10 41	
5 TH	13		☉	20 23	11 31	<i>cool breezes</i>
6 FR	14	Holy Cross	☉	21 24	morn.	
7 SA	15	Dog days end	☉	22 25	0 21	♂ rises 3 52 m.
1 SU	16	14th Sun. aft. Trin	☉	23 26	1 17	<i>rains and turns</i>
2 MO	17	Lambert	☉	24 27	2 14	<i>cold</i>
3 TU	18		☉	25 28	3 15	♂ ♀ ☿
4 WE	19	day 12 10 long	☉	26 29	4 16	
5 TH	20		☉	27 1	sets	♂ sets 7 5 e
6 FR	21	St. Matthew	☉	27 2	6e19	<i>hail</i>
7 SA	22	twilight ends 7 32	☉	28 3	6 56	<i>sleet</i>
1 SU	23	15th Sun. aft. Trin	☉	4 7	27	☉ enters Libra
2 MO	24		☉	0 5	8 12	
3 TU	25	night 12h 6m long	☉	1 6	9 0	♂ rises 11 49 e
4 WE	26	St. Cyprian	☉	2 7	9 54	
5 TH	27	twilight ends 7 22	☉	3 8	10 52	<i>cold and</i>
6 FR	28		☉	4 9	11 56	<i>threatens</i>
7 SA	29	St. Michael	☉	5 10	morn.	<i>snow</i>
1 SU	30	16th Sun. af. Trin	☉	6 11	1 3	St. Jerome

Wonderful have been the changes of fashion this season; but it requires an abler connoisseur than myself to see wherein they are altered for the better.

SEPTEMBER, 1827.

On the second Herschel ♄
 On the fifteenth Saturn ♄
 On the eighteenth Mars ♄
 On the nineteenth Mercury ☿
 On the twentieth Venus ♀
 On the twenty-second Jupiter ♃

is in the vicinity
 of the Moon.

M	☉	☉	☾	☾	☾ do-
D	rise	sets	☾	south	minion
1	5 32	6 28	☾	8e46	knees
2	5 33	6 27	☾	9 44	hams
3	5 34	6 26	☾	10 39	legs
4	5 36	6 24	☾	11 33	ankles
5	5 37	6 23	☾	morn.	feet
6	5 38	6 22	☾	0 13	toes
7	5 40	6 20	☾	1 14	head
8	5 41	6 19	☾	2 3	face
9	5 42	6 18	☾	2 52	neck
10	5 43	6 17	☾	3 40	throat
11	5 45	6 15	☾	4 29	
12	5 46	6 14	☾	5 17	arms
13	5 47	6 13	☾	6 5	shoulder
14	5 49	6 11	☾	6 54	breast
15	5 50	6 10	☾	7 41	
16	5 51	6 9	☾	8 28	stomach
17	5 52	6 8	☾	9 15	heart
18	5 53	6 7	☾	10 2	back
19	5 55	6 5	☾	10 48	bowels
20	5 57	6 3	☾	11 35	belly
21	5 58	6 2	☾	0e23	reins
22	5 59	6 1	☾	1 13	
23	6 0	6 0	☾	2 4	loins
24	6 1	5 59	☾	2 58	secret
25	6 3	5 57	☾	3 54	parts
26	6 4	5 56	☾	4 42	hips
27	6 5	5 55	☾	5 51	thighs
28	6 7	5 53	☾	6 49	knees
29	6 8	5 52	☾	7 46	hams
30	6 9	5 51	☾	8 40	legs

Moon's phases.

○ Full moon 5 9 16 M.
 ☾ Last quar. 13 0 24 M.
 ● New moon 20 10 11 E
 ☾ First quar. 27 9 54 E

Their motions are all performed from west to east, in orbits nearly circular. The sun is placed near the common centre, or rather in the lower focus of the orbits of all the planets and comets; and turns round his axis in 25 days 6 hours, as is evident from the motion of spots seen on his surface. His diameter is computed to be 763,000 miles; and by the various attractions of circumvolving planets, he is agitated by a small motion round the centre of gravity of the system. All the planets, as seen from him, move the same way, but as seen from any one planet, the rest appear sometimes to go backward, sometimes forward, and sometimes to stand still.— These apparent motions are not in circles nor in ellipses, but in looped curves which never return into themselves. The comets come from all parts of the heavens, and move in all directions. Mercury, the nearest planet to the sun, goes round him in 87 days 23 hours of our time, nearly; which is the length of his year. But being seldom seen, and no spots appearing on

If you would be rich, retrench a little from the expense of maintaining your bad habits; use less rum and tobacco, and clothe yourself with domestic manufactures.

OCTOBER, 1827, begins on Monday, has 31 days.

The feather'd songsters cease to sing,
The insect tribes with gilded wing,
Resign their cheerful breath;
The leaves, by pinching frost embrowned,
With carpets spread the forest ground,
And nature sinks in death.

	W D	M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ place	☾ age	☾ sets	Mutual aspects and weather.
2	MO	1	Remigius	12	2m 11	♂ rises 3 45 m	
3	TU	2	twilight ends 7 30	8 13	3 23	rain	
4	WE	3	☉ fast 10 min.	9 14	4 32		
5	TH	4	day 11h 32m long	10 15	ris. ev	☿ stationary	
6	FR	5	night 12 32 long	11 16	6 7	cloudy	
7	SA	6	Faith	12 17	6 42	♂ ☉ ♀	
1	SU	7	17th Sun. af. Trin	13 18	7 20	turns to	
2	MO	8	day 11h 22m long	14 19	7 58	♂ inv. this month	
3	TU	9	St. Denys	15 20	8 44	rain	
4	WE	10	day breaks 4 52	16 21	9 33	clear and warm	
5	TH	11	twilight ends 7	17 22	10 20		
6	FR	12		18 23	11 25	cloudy	
7	SA	13	nights incr. 3 42	19 24	morn.	☐ ☉ ♀	
1	SU	14	18th Sun. af. Trin.	20 25	0 9	☿ inv. this month	
2	MO	15	night 13h long	21 26	1 7	♂ ☉ ♀ ☉ ☿	
3	TU	16	☉ fast 14 minutes	22 27	2 4	turns to hail	
4	WE	17	Ethelreda	23 28	3 6	or	
5	TH	18	St. Luke	24 29	4 12	snow	
6	FR	19		25 30	5 16		
7	SA	20	day 10h 50m long	26 1	sets. e	☉ eclipsed invis.	
1	SU	21	19th Sun. af. Trin	27 2	6 13		
2	MO	22		28 3	7 0	rain	
3	TU	23	twilight ends 6 50	29 4	7 54	☉ enters Scorpio	
4	WE	24		0 5	8 52		
5	TH	25	Crispin	1 6	9 56	clears away and	
6	FR	26	day breaks 5h 18m	2 7	11 4	shines	
7	SA	27		3 8	morn.		
1	SU	28	Sts. Simon & Jude	4 9	0 10	then changes cold	
2	MO	29		5 10	1 19	and snows	
3	TU	30	day 10h 24m long	6 11	2 23	☿ sets at 6 ev.	
4	WE	31	☉ fast 16 minutes	7 12	3 29		

It is said, that "if the best man's faults were written in his forehead, he would pull his hat over his eyes."

OCTOBER, 1827.

On the thirteenth Saturn ♄
On the seventeenth Mars ♂
On the twentieth Jupiter ♃
On the twenty-first Venus ♀
On the twenty-second Mercury ☿
On the twenty-sixth Herschel ♃

is in the vicinity
of the Moon.

D	☺	☺	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾
M	risers	sets	sets	sets	sets	sets	sets
1	6	10	5	50	21	9e33	ankles
2	6	11	5	49	κ	10 24	feet
3	6	13	5	47	19	11 14	toes
4	6	14	5	46	γ	morn.	head
5	6	16	5	44	16	0 2	
6	6	17	5	43	29	0 51	face
7	6	18	5	42	8	1 40	neck
8	6	19	5	41	12	2 29	throat
9	6	21	5	39	24	6 18	
10	6	22	5	38	Π	4 6	arms
11	6	24	5	36	18	4 55	shoulde.
12	6	25	5	35	☿	5 33	breast
13	6	26	5	34	12	6 30	
14	6	28	5	32	24	7 16	stomach
15	6	29	5	31	♋	8 2	heart
16	6	31	5	29	18	8 47	lungs
17	6	32	5	28	♌	9 37	bowels
18	6	33	5	27	13	10 21	
19	6	34	5	26	26	11 10	belly
20	6	35	5	25	♎	0 e 2	reins
21	6	37	5	23	24	0 56	loins
22	6	38	5	22	♍	1 53	secrets
23	6	40	5	20	22	2 52	
24	6	41	5	19	↑	3 51	hips
25	6	42	5	18	21	4 50	thighs
26	6	43	5	17	♊	5 48	knees
27	6	44	5	16	20	6 43	hams
28	6	46	5	14	☿	7 35	legs
29	6	47	5	13	18	8 25	ankles
30	6	48	5	12	κ	9 14	feet
31	6	49	5	11	15	10 2	toes

Moon's phases.

○ Full moon	4	8	59 E
☾ Last quar.	12	7	57 E
● New moon	20	10	27 M
☾ First quar.	27	4	28 M

his surface or disk, the time of his rotation on his axis, or the length of his days and nights is as yet unknown. His distance from the sun is computed to be 32 millions of miles, and his diameter 2600. In his course round the sun, he moves at the rate of 95,000 miles every hour. His light and heat from the sun are almost seven times as great as ours; and the sun appears almost seven times as large as to us. The great heat on this planet is no argument against its being inhabited; since the Almighty could as easily suit the bodies and constitutions of its inhabitants to the heat of their dwellings as he has done ours to the temperature of our earth.— And it is very probable that the people there have just such an opinion of us as we have of the inhabitants of Jupiter and Saturn; namely, that we would be intolerably cold, and have very little light, at such an immense distance from the sun. This planet appears to us with all the various phases of the moon, when viewed at different times with a good telescope; except that he never appears quite full, because his

Gather in your winter apples, lest they be injured by the frost. Dig potatoes.

NOVEMBER, 1827, begins on Thursday, has 30 days.

Your gran'ries full, your barns o'erflow,
The bounties that the fields bestow,
The happy farm-house throng;
Then sound aloud your Maker's praise,
Who thus your every toil repays,
In a *thanksgiving* song.

W	M		Fasts & Festivals.	☉	☾	☾	Mutual aspects and weather.
D	D			h	m	sets	
5 TH	1		All saints	11	13	morn.	☾ stationary
6 FR	2		All souls	9	14	5 51	snow
7 SA	3		day 10h 14m long	10	15	6 37	☾ eclipsed invis.
1 SU	4		21st Sun. af. Trin	11	16	rises	Indian summer
2 MO	5		Powder Plot 1605	12	17	6e43	☽ at 6 evening
3 TU	6		Leonard	13	18	7 28	rain
4 WE	7		day 12h 2m long	14	19	8 16	☽ sets at 5 30 e
5 TH	8		night 14h long	15	20	9 8	☾ in apogee
6 FR	9			16	21	10 5	warm rain,
7 SA	10		twili. ends 6 8 ☾	17	22	10 58	changes to cold
1 SU	11		22d Sun. aft. Trin	18	23	11 54	and
2 MO	12			19	24	morn.	snows
3 TU	13		Britius	20	25	0 53	
4 WE	14		day breaks 5h 20m	21	26	1 52	☽ rises 3 25 m
5 TH	15		day 9h 46m long	22	27	2 54	
6 FR	16		twilight ends 6 26	23	28	4 1	stormy, tempers
7 SA	17			24	29	5 8	down to rain,
1 SU	18		23d Sun. aft. Trin	25	1	sets	then snows
2 MO	19			26	2	5e39	
3 TU	20		night 14 24 long	27	3	6 37	☾ in perigee
4 WE	21			28	4	7 43	
5 TH	22		Cecilia	1	5	8 46	☉ enter Sagittar.
6 FR	23		St. Clement ☾	0	6	9 56	
7 SA	24		24th Sun. af. Trin	1	7	11 6	snow
1 SU	25			2	8	morn.	☽ rises 8h 2m ev
2 MO	26		☉ fast 12 minutes	3	9	0 13	
3 TU	27		night 14 36 long	4	10	1 17	moderate
4 WE	28		day 9 22 long	5	11	2 20	rain
5 TH	29			6	12	3 23	snow
6 FR	30		St. Andrew	7	13	4 24	☽ ☽ ☉

Be mindful to secure your garden vegetables in your cellars, and your cellars against frost.

NOVEMBER, 1827.

On the ninth Saturn ♄
 On the fifteenth Mars ♂
 On the seventeenth Jupiter ♃
 On the eighteenth Venus ♀
 On the twentieth Mercury ☿
 On the twenty-second Herschel ♃

is in the vicinity
 of the Moon.

M	☉	☉	☾	☾	☾ do-
D	rises	sets	☾	south	minion
1	6 51	5 9	☾	10e49	head
2	6 52	5 8	☾	11 37	face
3	6 53	5 7	☾	morn.	neck
4	6 55	5 5	☾	0 25	throat
5	6 57	5 3	☾	1 14	arms
6	6 58	5 2	☾	2 3	shoulde
7	6 59	5 1	☾	2 51	
8	7 0	5 0	☾	3 39	breast
9	7 1	4 59	☾	4 26	stomach
10	7 2	4 58	☾	5 12	heart
11	7 3	4 57	☾	5 57	
12	7 4	4 56	☾	6 41	lungs
13	7 5	4 55	☾	7 26	bowels
14	7 6	4 54	☾	8 11	belly
15	7 7	4 53	☾	8 58	reins
16	7 8	4 52	☾	9 48	loins
17	7 9	4 51	☾	10 40	secret
18	7 10	4 50	☾	11 36	parts
19	7 11	4 49	☾	0e35	hips
20	7 12	4 48	☾	1 36	thighs
21	7 13	4 47	☾	2 37	knees
22	7 14	4 46	☾	3 37	hams
23	7 14	4 46	☾	4 34	legs
24	7 15	4 45	☾	5 29	
25	7 16	4 44	☾	6 20	ankles
26	7 17	4 43	☾	7 9	feet
27	7 18	4 42	☾	7 54	toes
28	7 18	4 42	☾	8 43	head
29	7 19	4 41	☾	9 39	face
30	7 20	4 40	☾	10 16	neck

Moon's phases.

☉ Full moon 3 11 54 M
 ☾ Last quar. 11 3 39 E
 ● New moon 18 10 0 E
 ☽ First quar. 25 0 58 E

enlightened side is never turned directly toward us, but when he is so near the sun as to be entirely lost to us in his beams. And as his enlightened side is always toward the sun, it is plain that he shines not by any light of his own: for if he did, he would constantly appear round.

Venus, the next planet in order, is computed to be 59 millions of miles from the sun; and by moving at the rate of 69 thousand miles every hour, she goes round the sun in 224 days 17 hours of our time, nearly; in which, though it be the full length of her year, she has only 9½ days; so that, to her, every day and night together is as long as 24½ days and nights with us. This odd quarter of a day makes every fourth a leap year to Venus, as the like does to our earth. Her diameter is 7906 miles; and by her diurnal motion the inhabitants about her equator are carried 43 miles every hour, beside the 69000 above mentioned. When Venus appears west of the sun, she rises before him in the morning, and is called *morn-*
ing-star: when she appears east

—Kill your hogs for home use, and be about smoking your hams: use sound wood for this purpose.

DECEMBER, 1827, begins on Saturday, has 31 days.

Blust'ring winter comes again,
 Dreary, comes to close the scene;
 The weather grows severe:
 Now pay your debts receive your due,
 To friends be constant, kind, and true,
 And peace shall close the year.

W D	M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ plac. of ☉	☾ plac. of ☾	☾ sets	Mutual aspects and weather.
7 SA	1	☉ fast 13 min.	↑ 14	3e42		<i>commences mo-</i>
1 SU	2	Advent Sunday	9 15	4 31		<i>derate,</i>
2 MO	3		10 16	5 16		
3 TU	4	night 14h 44m long	11 17	6 4		<i>turns to rain,</i>
4 WE	5		12 18	6 54		
5 TH	6	Nicholas	13 19	7 45		<i>then freezes.</i>
6 FR	7		14 20	8 38		
7 SA	8	concept. B. v. M.	15 21	9 34		<i>Blows cold and</i>
1 SU	9	2d Sund. in Adve.	16 22	10 30		<i>snows.</i>
2 MO	10		17 23	11 28		
3 TU	11	day 9h 10m long	18 24	morn.		<i>thaws and</i>
4 WE	12		19 25	0 31		<i>rains,</i>
5 TH	13	Lucy	20 26	1 42		
6 FR	14		21 27	2 37		<i>moderate.</i>
7 SA	15		22 28	3 43		
1 SU	16	3d Sund. in Adve.	23 29	4 53		<i>Cold winds</i>
2 MO	17		24 30	6 0		<i>with showers</i>
3 TU	18	day breaks 5 30	25 1	sets		<i>of snow.</i>
4 WE	19	twili't ends 6h 10m	26 2	6e14		
5 TH	20		27 3	7 25		
6 FR	21	St. Thomas	28 4	8 35		<i>Hard freezing</i>
7 SA	22	shortest day	29 5	9 47		<i>Clear and cold</i>
1 SU	23	4th Sun. in Adve.	1 6	10 54		
2 MO	24	longest night	2 7	morn.		
3 TU	25	Christmas day	3 8	0 1		<i>snow showers</i>
4 WE	26	St. Stephen	4 9	1 2		
5 TH	27	St. John	5 10	2 5		
6 FR	28	Innocents	6 11	3 4		<i>thaws</i>
7 SA	29		7 12	4 1		
1 SU	30	1st S. aft. Christm	8 13	4 55		<i>rains</i>
2 MO	31	Silvester	9 14	5 46		<i>freezes.</i>

Dreary winter is again coming upon us, prepared or not.

DECEMBER, 1827.

The *Spring*, the *Summer*, and the *Autumn* past,
Cold pinching *Winter* finds us out at last.
Thus the four quarters of the year are done,
And we are come to where we first begun.

M	☉	☽	☾	☾	☾	dominion	Moon's phases.
D	rises	sets	☾	☾	☾		
1	7 19	4 41	8	11 e	3	neck	○ Full moon 3 5 30 M
2	7 20	4 40	29	11	51	throat	☾ Last quar. 11 8 45 M
3	7 21	4 39	☾	morn.		arms	● New moon 18 8 45 M
4	7 22	4 38	23	0	39	shoulde.	☾ First quar. 25 0 27 M
5	7 23	4 37	☾	1	27	breast	of the sun, she shines in the evening after he sets, and is then called the <i>evening-star</i> : being each in its turn for 290 days.— It may perhaps appear surprising that Venus should keep longer on the east or west of the sun, than the length of her period round him. But the difficulty vanishes, when we consider that the earth is all the while going round the sun the same way, though not so quick as Venus: and therefore the relative motion of the earth must in every period be as much slower than her absolute motion in her orbit, as the earth during that time advances forward in the ecliptic; which is 220 degrees. To us she appears, through a telescope, in all the various shapes of the moon. At each pole of Venus, the sun continues half a year without setting in summer, and as long without rising in winter; consequently her polar inhabitants have only one day and one night in the year; as it is at the poles of our earth. But the difference between the heat of summer and cold of winter, or of mid-day and mid-night, on Venus, is much greater than on our earth: because on Venus, as the sun is for half a year together above the horizon of each pole in its turn, so he is for a considerable part of that time near the zenith; and during the other half of the year always below the horizon. Whereas at the poles of our earth, although the sun is for half a year together above the horizon; yet he never ascends above nor descends below it, more than 23½ degrees.
6	7 23	4 37	17	2	14		
7	7 24	4 36	24	3	0	stomach	
8	7 24	4 36	☾	3	45	heart	
9	7 25	4 35	22	4	29	lungs	
10	7 25	4 35	☾	5	12	bowels	
11	7 25	4 35	17	5	56		
12	7 25	4 35	29	6	40	belly	
13	7 26	4 34	☾	7	27	reins	
14	7 26	4 34	26	8	16	loins	
15	7 26	4 34	☾	9	8	secret	
16	7 26	4 34	24	10	4	parts	
17	7 27	4 33	☾	11	4	hips	
18	7 27	4 33	24	0 e	6	thighs	
19	7 27	4 33	☾	1	8	knees	
20	7 27	4 33	25	2	9	hams	
21	7 27	4 33	☾	3	7	legs	
22	7 27	4 33	24	4	1	ankles	
23	7 27	4 33	☾	4	52	feet	
24	7 27	4 33	22	5	41	toes	
25	7 27	4 33	☾	6	29	head	
26	7 27	4 33	19	7	15	face	
27	7 26	4 34	8	8	2	neck	
28	7 26	4 34	13	8	48		
29	7 26	4 34	26	9	35	throat	
30	7 26	4 34	☾	10	23	arms	
31	7 25	4 35	20	11	11	shoulde.	

[To be continued.]

THE BEST SORTS OF FRUITS.

As much greater encouragement has been of late given in the metropolis, to the raising of good fruit, as the inhabitants of our great towns begin to discriminate the several species, and to pay liberal prices for the best, it is hoped and expected that a greater attention will be paid by cultivators to the quality of the fruits they raise.

One of the greatest impediments to the improvement of our fruit, is the inattention which has heretofore been paid to the names of fruit trees. It is not uncommon to have the same apple or pear known by four or five different names. A farmer hears of a new apple which he is informed, and very correctly, is a most admirable fruit. It is called the "Pecker Apple." He says, that it is entirely new to him, and not doubting his friend's description, which was indeed exact, he engrafts all his remaining stocks with it. After waiting five years for the result of his labors and anxious cares, he finds his new engrafted fruit one which had abounded on his estate before, of which he had as many as he could use or sell, and which he had known under the name of the "Baldwin Apple."

It certainly is important to have fixed names. It would be better to have them the same by which the same fruits are known in Europe. We shall, in order to facilitate the extension of this sort of knowledge among our farmers, subjoin a list of some of the best Peaches, Cherries, Apples and Pears, by the names under which they are known in Europe, and in the Southern States.

PEACHES.

The *Aune peach*, commonly called the Early Ann, is a very fine fruit, ripens late in August.

The *White Magdalen* is an excellent peach, and ripens in September.

The *Noblesse* is a large, fine peach, ripens early in September.

The *Old Newington* is a cling-stone, and is very high flavored. It ripens late in September.

The *Swalch* is a fine peach; ripens early in September.

The *Catharine*, sometimes called *Green Catharine*, is a very fine peach; ripens in September.

The *Lemon Cling-stone* is a large, late, but beautiful and high flavored peach. It ripens the last of September, and beginning of October.

The *Vanguard* is a good peach; ripens about the middle of September.

The *Blood Peach* might sell for preserving. It makes a beautiful preserve. It is hardy and a great bearer.

All these Peaches may be obtained of any nurserymen in New-York, or at Flushing, Long-Island, of Wm. and B. Prince, and buds may be had of most of the gentlemen in this neighborhood.

CHERRIES.

There are but few kinds of this fruit, which merit general cultivation. The curious horticulturist may collect fifteen or twenty sorts, but four or five kinds would be sufficient for general cultivation.

It is to be regretted that so little attention is paid by the farmer to cultivating those fruits which are considered as mere luxuries. We do not say that the cherry ought to enter into competition with the apple, but since the cherry tree would form a beautiful shade round his buildings, and would afford a pleasant, (and if left to ripen perfectly) a very salutary article of food, it is to be regretted that it is so seldom introduced.

Almost every man has a garden spot; if he will not go to the expense of getting the stocks, he may always procure the cherry stones. They are of quick growth, and a very hardy tree.

It is easily improved by grafting and inoculation, and even the natural fruit is often very fine. The species most valuable to a farmer would be,

The *May Duke*, a red cherry, commonly called Kine-ly.

The *English Cherry*. This is the most common in our country.

The *Black Heart* is the most common of the finer sorts, and is the most valuable, because a free and full bearer. It is commonly eaten too green, because persons suppose it ripe as soon as it is red and pleasant. It should be left till it is quite black.

The *White Heart*. This is a general name applied to two or three species. They are distinguished by some as the *Lukeward* and *Bigarou*. The latter is the French

name, and the several cherries under that name, are better described by French writers. It is a large, beautiful fruit, less inclined to bear freely, and more liable to destruction by moisture.

The *Black Tartarian Cherry*, is a noble fruit and a very good bearer.

Besides the above there are several varieties of the *Mazard*, or natural cherry, which are very excellent fruits, and valuable for being later than the others.—They are generally hardier trees, and will bear neglect better than the finer sorts.

APPLES.

This fruit being too generally considered only as affording a beverage; our farmers are apt to be indifferent to the species which they raise. The natural fruits, it is true, often make the best cider, but it is not uncommon to see a farmer who may make twenty or fifty barrels of cider, unable to pick out a single barrel of fine apples which he can preserve to a time when he wants them most, in the spring of the year, when they are as salutary as they are agreeable. The scions of apples may be procured and sent to any distance in March, and till the tenth of April, and if well taken care of, by being plunged in clay or moist earth, they may be inserted from the twentieth of March to the tenth of June. Any farmer might soon learn the art of engrafting, and their old orchards will furnish stocks. Trees are often preserved and renewed by heading them down and grafting them, if this is done judiciously.

The sorts which we should recommend for general cultivation are,

The *Rhode-Island Greening*, a good fall and early winter apple.

The *Nonsuch*, a red apple, excellent, and very late keeping apple.

The *Nonpareil*, a Russet apple, early in winter.

The *Newtown Pippin*, a good, hard, late keeping fruit.

The *Spitzenberg*. This is a fine fruit, and will keep sound till May or June.

The *Roxbury Russeting*. This is one of the best known and most valuable fruits. It is not fit to eat till February, and is very easily preserved till June.

The *Baldwin Apple*, (recently brought into notice, though it has been in the country probably for many years,) is a very valuable fruit, beautiful, and fine flavored, and will keep till the last of March.

There are at least fifty sorts of good apples, beside those above specified; we have only noticed those, which would be most extensively useful as winter fruits. We have selected those which always command a price in market.

From the New-England Farmer.

USEFUL HINTS.

The following items of information we have derived from several agriculturists, with whom we have lately had the pleasure of conversing.

TAR FOR SHEEP.

A gentleman who keeps a large flock of sheep, says that during the season of grazing he gives his sheep *tar*, at the rate of a gill a day to every twenty sheep. He puts the tar in troughs, sprinkles a little fine salt over it, and the sheep consume it with eagerness. This preserves them from worms in the head, promotes their general health, and is thought to be a specific against the rot.

BOTTS IN HORSES.

A traveller tells us that the stage drivers on routes leading from Albany to the western parts of the state of New-York, in giving water to their horses on the road, mix a little wood ashes with their drink, which they say effectually preserves them against botts.

SALTING CATTLE AND SHEEP.

We are informed by a practical farmer, that, in giving salt, to his cattle and sheep he mixes it with unleached wood ashes. The mixture is composed of one quart of fine salt to one half bushel of ashes. To this composition his cattle and sheep always have access. He thinks it increases the appetite, and preserves the health of the animals.

APPLE-TREE BORER.

A friend has suggested the idea of stopping the holes, made by borers in apple trees, with lime mortar, for the purpose of destroying those insects. He thinks this process would be less troublesome, and quite as effectual as driving plugs in their holes, as recommended in a former number of the *New-England Farmer*.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Commences at Pittsburgh, for Allegheny, Somerset, Westmoreland, Fayette, Green, Washington, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango, Armstrong, Cambria, Indiana, and Jefferson counties, on the 1st Monday of September; and to continue four weeks if necessary. The supreme court has original jurisdiction only within the city and county of Philadelphia, in civil actions, wherein the matter in controversy may be of the value of \$500 and upwards; in other cases, and in all other parts of the state, the jurisdiction of this court is appellate merely.

Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Commences at Butler, for the county of Butler, on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October, to sit one week, if necessary.

At Beaver, for the county of Beaver, on the second Mondays of January, April, and the fourth Mondays of August, and the third Mondays of October; to sit, if necessary, one week.

At Pittsburgh, for Allegheny county, on the third Mondays of January, April, and first Mondays of August and November; to continue by adjournment from day to day, Sundays excepted, until all the causes which have been set down for trial shall be tried, continued by consent of both parties, or by order of the court at the instance of either party upon the usual legal grounds produced to the court.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Commences at Somerset, for the county of Somerset, on the last Mondays of February, May, August, and November in every year; to continue one week, if necessary.

At Uniontown, for the county of Fayette, on the first Mondays of March, June, September, and December, in every year; to continue two weeks, if necessary.

At Waynesburgh, for the county of Greene, on the third Mondays of March, June, September, and December; to continue one week, if necessary.

At Washington, for the county of Washington, on the

Mondays succeeding those in the county of Greene; to continue two weeks, if necessary.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Commences at Greensburgh, for Westmoreland, on the Mondays before the last in Feb. May, August, and Nov.

At Kittanning, for Armstrong, on the 3d Mondays of March, June, September, and December.

At Indiana, fourth Mondays, same months.

At Ebensburgh, for Cambria, the first Mondays succeeding the courts at Indiana.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Commences at Erie on the first Mondays of February, May, August, and November.

At Meadville, for Crawford county, on the second Mondays of the same months.

At Mercer, on the third Mondays of the same months.

At Franklin, for Venango county, on the fourth Mondays of the same months.

At Warren on the Mondays next after the courts in Venango county.

Mayor's Court for the City of Pittsburgh,

Held on the second Mondays of February and May, and the fourth Mondays of July and October.

United States' District Court,

Held at Pittsburgh, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, on the first Monday in May, and second Monday in Oct. is composed of the following counties, viz. Fayette, Greene, Washington, Allegheny, Westmoreland, Somerset, Bedford, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Clearfield, McKean, Potter, Jefferson, Cambria, Indiana, Armstrong, Butler, Beaver, Mercer, Crawford, Venango, Erie, and Warren.

Supreme Court of the United States,

Held at the city of Washington, on the first Monday in February, annually.

Virginia, 10th district—Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio, Brook and Wood, at Monongalia court-house, Morgantown, May 15th and September 15th.

LIST OF ROADS,

From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia.

To Turtle Creek	12	Fort Lyttleton	10	Lancaster C. H.	18
Greensburg	20	Skinner's	13	McTielland's	16
Fort Ligonier	19	Strasburgh	3	Downing's	17
Stoystown	12	Shippensburg	10	Admiral Warren	10
Ryan's foot Alleg.	17	Carlisle	21	The Buck	12
Bedford	11	Chamber's ferry	20	Philadelphia	11
Crossings (Juniata)	14	Elizabethtown	14	Total	280

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh.—The Northern Route.

To the Brick Tav.	18	Frankstown	16	Mifflintown	11
New-Alexandria	14	Alexandria	17	Millerstown	13
Armagh	22	Huntingdon	7	To Clark's ferry	14
Ebensburgh	17	Weansborough	20	Harrisburgh	14
Munster	7	Lewistown	10	Total	200

From Uniontown to Morgantown and Clarksburgh.

To Curry's	8	Total to Morg.—25	Thomas's	8	
Moris, cross roads	4	Swearengen	16	Clarksburgh	10
Morgantown	13	Hill's ferry	6	Tot. to Clarksb.—65	

From Pittsburgh to Washington City via Winchester.

To Findley's	9	Gwin, forks of road	6	Charlestown	22
Ginger Hill	11	left road goes to Cum.		Key's ferry	5
Brownsville	13	Crissapstown	4	Hillsborough	8
Uniontown	12	Frankford	9	Lacey's	8
Total to Union—45		Springfield	6	Leesburgh	6
Slack's	6	Coxe's	9	Hummer's	12
Clemment	6	Gales	6	Wiley's	10
Clark's, forks of ro.	4	Higgins's, Great cr.	5	Falls church	6
Smith's, at bridge	7	Rogers	6	Potomack bridge	8
Bough's	1	Ronomie's	3	Georgetown	
Simkin's	7	Pewtown	6	Washington City	2
Tomlinson's	11	Winchester	9		
Musselman's	10	Total to W.—166		Total to W. O.—253	

From Pittsburgh to Buffalo, via Erie.

Duncan's	18	Campbell's	8	Wood's	9
White's	13	Culbertson's	8	Canada Way	25
Read's	17	Waterford	7	Eighteen M. cr.	48
Jones (forks)	7	Reed's	10	Buffalo	18
Martin's ferry	16	Erie	5		
Meadville	15	Total	124	Total	224

From Pittsburgh to New Castle and Youngstown.

Brown's	7	Slippery Rock brid.	7	State Line	9
Byrne's	7	New Castle	12	Youngstown	8
Harmony	11	Tot. to N. C.	44	Total	61

From Pittsburgh to Detroit.

To Warren	77	Sandusky	36	Detroit	36
Cleveland	54	Fort Meigs	32		—
Huron	47	River Rasin	30	Total	312

From Pittsburgh to Warren, Ohio.

Davis's tavern	4	Sholes'	8	Petersburgh	4
Backhouse's	5	Beaver Bridge	4	Poland	9
White's	2	Brookes'	6	Youngstown	6
Park's	1	Greersburgh	6	Warren	14
Jackson's	2	Adams'	7	Total	78

From Pittsburgh to Wooster, Ohio.

To Beaver Town	27	New Garden	9	Canton	5
Rayl's cross roads	9	New Alexander	5	Kendel	7
Craven's	3	I. Wilson, C. house	5	Dover	10
Clarkson's	3	Paris	5	Wooster	13
New Lisbon	9	Ossenburgh	6	Total	116

From Pittsburgh, v. Jefferson, Pickaway Plains, to Urbana.

To Steubenville	36	Jefferson, Pickaway	12	Markle's	5
Zanesville	91		—	Urbana	18
New Lancaster	30	Tot Jefferson	177		—
Leather's	8	New London	34	Total	234

From Pittsburgh, via Steubenville, to Zanesville.

To Marks's	7	Maxwell's	8	Martin's	4
Marshall's	6	Latta's	3	Wyrick's	8
Bevington's mills	7	D. y's	2	Cambridge	8
Briceland's X road	4	Cadiz	12	Zanesville	25
Buchanan's	6	Kennedy's	7		—
Steubenville	6	Titus's	1	Tot. to Zanesv	—126
Tot to Steub.—36		Wilkins	12		

From Pittsburgh, via Wheeling, to Chillicothe.

Canonsburgh	18	Wherry's bran.	8	Beard's	12
Washington	7	Smith's	5	Canaway's	10
M'Cracken's	10	Henry Beamer's	5	New Lancaster	8
Alexandria	7	Wills Creek	6	Pursley's	11
Reefer's	10	Spear's	8	Craig's	11
Wheeling	6	Morrison's	4	M Coy's	6
St. Clairsville	10	Brown's	5	Chillicothe	6
M'Donald's	7	Zanesville	9	Tot. to Chil.—201	
Enslow's	9	Tot. to Zan.—134			

From Pittsburgh, via Lexington, to Nashville.

Lexington	34	Munn's pow. m.	11	Barren C. hou	11
Nicholasville	12	Abram Harden's	8	State line	35
Kentucky river	8	Greensburgh	13	Nashville, Ten.	35
Danville	12	Little Barren r.	12		—
Carpenter's sta.	11	Buck's	2	Tot. to Nashv.—521	
Nash's mill	40				

From Pittsburgh, via Chillicothe, to St. Louis.

Chillicothe	201	Shannon's	13	VINCENNES	6
Browning's	10	Shelbyville	9	Tot. to Vin.—544	
Bainbridge	8	Smith's	7	Taylor's	7
Willis	6	Taylor's	4	Arnbraugh river	3
Middletown	10	Middletown	8	Shideler's	9
Cannon's	9	Louisville	12	Gatewood's	6
Brush creek	8	Tot. to Louisv.—416		Stevens, F. river	10
West Union	9	Albany, Ind.	3	Evans'	3
Leedham's	5	Davis'	15	Muddy Fork	9
Davisson's	6	Fredericksburgh	15	M'Cauley's	3
Maysville, Ky.	6	Moore's	6	Gogle's	20
Washington	4	Hollowell's	16	Brimberry's	18
May's Lick	8	Sulphur creek	5	Young's	20
Hickson's	5	French Lick	8	Rotton's	20
Blue Licks	8	Marshall's	6	Stinking creek	8
Millersburgh	13	Watson's	5	Shoal creek	4
Paris	8	Sholtz's	6	Sugar creek	9
Hitt's	10	George's	7	Smith's	12
LEXINGTON	10	Liverpool	12	Mendrick's	18
Tot. to Lex.—341		Hawkin's Whi. R.	4	French village	1
Dailey's	11	Snyder's	8	St. Louis	8
Frankfort	11	Rose's	6	Tot. to St. Lou.—732	

From Pittsburgh, via Nashville, to New Orleans.

Nashville	521	Glover's	2	Ward's	4
Franklin's	18	Jefferson's	21	Brashier's	14
Bond's	8	Kempe's	4	Dinsmore's	4
Elisha Rhodes'	14	Allenor Colbert	8	Osburn's	8
Gordon's (D. r.)	10	M'Gee's	8	Burrow's	10
Keg Spring	8	G. Pettigrove's	8	Hay's	5
Dobbins'	9½	Perry's Son	7	M-Raven (line)	26
Grinder's (line)	5½	Underwood's	10	Robinson's	9½
M'Clish	3	Wall's (line)	8	Grindstoneford	8½
Indian house	13	Fulsom's jun.	11	Gibson Port	8
Factor's Son	5	Black	5	Frimble's	9
Indian house	5	Mitchel's	8	Greenville	12
ditto	14	Nelson's	2	Union Town	6
ditto	10	M'Curdy's	3	Sulcerstown	6
G. Colberts (T.)	10	Leo Leflair's	7	Washington	6
Levi Colberts	7	Harkins or Long	6	Natchez	6
Underwood's b. c.	5	M'Comen	6	Tot. to Natchez	1031
Good Spring	12	L. Leflair's	2	From Natchez to N.	
Tushkacuta	12	Shoats'	12	Orleans, by way of	
Brown's	6	Anderson's	5	the lake	180
Ahbachatubbe	15	Crauden's	12	By the levee	300
Factor's	4	Norton's	14	Total from Pittsburgh	
Indian house	3	Kanney's	12	to N. O.	1211

THE
MAGAZINE ALMANAC,
FOR
1827.

[The publisher is much gratified by being able to present to his readers, in this first number of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Almanac, the following valuable essay, containing a System of Agriculture, adapted to the Western Country. He is indebted for it to A. W. FOSTER, Esq. of Greensburgh, President of the "Westmoreland Agricultural Society."]

For the Farmers' & Mechanics' Magazine Almanac.

SKETCHES ON AGRICULTURE.

It appears to be the fate of all newly settled countries, to have the soil nearly exhausted before any considerable improvements in Agriculture are commenced. Such was the case in the eastern parts of this state, unless in a few places where the soil was alluvial, or from its natural and almost inexhaustible fertility, it could scarcely, under any bad system of farming, be materially deteriorated.

The observation of Mr. Kalm,* a Swedish traveller, in the account he gives of the husbandry of the then British Colonies, as he found it in 1749, is a correct picture of all the new settlements subsequently established: "They make scarcely any manure for their corn fields," he says; "but when one piece of ground has been exhausted by continual cropping, they clear and cultivate another piece of fresh land, and when that is exhausted, proceed to a third." It is not necessary, however, to go so far back into antiquity; as those who were acquainted with that section of the state, thirty-five years ago, and have seen it of late years, will have perceived how much has been added, by the improvements in agriculture, to the annual productive value of the freehold.

In a country like ours, where land is plenty in proportion to the number of inhabitants, and where individuals are proprietors of large farms, the disposition appears too

*Vide 1st vol. Smith's Wealth of Nations, p. 291.

prevalent to be more anxious as to the quantity cultivated, than the manner in which it shall be done. The temptation is strong, but it is a great and radical error. The labor is greatly increased, in procuring the same quantity of grain from twenty, that might be procured from ten acres; and this difference exists between what will be estimated a tolerably good crop, and one of the first quality. Between those two points exist the profits of a crop, and they will be increased or diminished as they approximate to either.

In every good system of agriculture, the quality of the soil, the order in which it shall be at the time of sowing or planting, and the season for performing either operation, will be considered as articles of primary importance.

In clayey soils, particularly those impregnated with a calcareous substance, an advantage will be found from putting on the manure from the barnyard at an earlier stage of decomposition than on those of a light or sandy nature, where it will not so rapidly decompose; and in such soils, a greater benefit will be found from ploughing down clover, buckwheat, millet, or other vegetable substances, than in a light and sandy soil.

Experience has fully proved, that the more perfectly the soil is pulverized, the more capable it is of conveying nourishment to the tender fibre of the plant. This is an important desideratum in agriculture. A judicious farmer will always have an eye to this, particularly in breaking up his fallows, (when this system is pursued;) as, if this operation be performed in a clayey soil, when the ground is wet, a winter's frost will be necessary to separate the particles of earth which have been formed into solid masses or clods. There is another fact deducible from certain philosophical principles, that the more perfect the state of pulverization of the earth on the surface, the greater will be the quantity of moisture retained in it in dry seasons, which also, in addition to other reasons, furnishes a strong argument in favor of deep ploughing.

The system of fallowing ground, however, is a most ruinous one; and its necessity arises from a previous defect in the cultivation of the ground. If a field has been some years in blue grass, it will be in vain to think of ploughing it shortly before sowing wheat, and have it in

any proper degree pulverized, or to expect, by a single ploughing, to destroy the blue grass, which, (being an indigenous plant,) would most assuredly come forth the next spring, and destroy all prospects of a wheat crop. It, therefore, in such cases, becomes necessary for the farmer to destroy its ascendancy, by breaking up his fallows early in the spring or summer, expose his soil to the exhausting rays of the sun, give his ground a second ploughing before harvest, and, after harvest, by a third ploughing, commit his grain to the earth; all which are necessary to destroy this grass, (which is universal in Pennsylvania,) and pulverize the earth. Whereas, by putting his ground in clover, he may have tenfold the pasture during the time the land is not cultivated in grain, and by once ploughing in the fall of the year, and harrowing in his grain, have his ground as perfectly pulverized as in the other mode; free from all the exhausting effects of exposure to a summer's sun; enjoying the additional quantity of pasture, and improving his soil by ploughing in his clover, and the decomposition of the roots of the plant. It is not saying too much to aver, that not a single field of blue grass should be permitted in the state. Not a field should be seen that was not either in grain or clover, or some kind of grass superior to the common natural grass of the country; unless where a corn crop had been raised the preceding year, and when the proprietor is desirous of putting it in fall grain without further exhausting the soil by a summer crop.—The sowing of buckwheat, and ploughing it down, which may be done twice in the same year, would add little to the expense, and greatly to the fertility of the soil. The first crop being ploughed down immediately before harvest, would, on ploughing down the second crop in September, be decomposed, and afford immediate nourishment to the wheat crop. The second crop would have undergone a complete fermentation early in the ensuing spring, when the beneficial effects of both would be visible.

In the present state of agriculture, when so many fields are suffered to grow up with blue grass, and where the system of fallowing so extensively prevails, even after stirring this ground, which might be done early in June, if sowed with millet, would, (if the ground be of such a

quality as to produce good oats,) produce an excellent crop, which might be cut about the first of September, producing an abundant crop of seed, and excellent fodder; or even if cut earlier, and cured with the seed, before the same be perfectly ripe, would afford food for cattle, equally nutritive with the best timothy and clover hay; or if ploughed down in all its luxuriance, what a mass of manure would be afforded! An unjust prejudice has for some time existed against raising millet. It is true, it may not have answered the expectations formed respecting it; nevertheless it is confidently believed that it could be beneficially used in a judicious course of agriculture, in either of the modes before suggested; and if cured for food, would add greatly to the resources of the barnyard,—an object of primary importance.

In England, where the whole kingdom almost is in a state of garden culture, not a weed is suffered to go to loss; all is added to the barnyard for manure. The very soot of their chimneys is preserved and used as a manure.

The importance of a rotation of crops to a successful course of agriculture, falls within the observation of every one. Some of the substances essential in the formation of grain, become exhausted by a continued routine of cultivation. The same kind of grain should never be sown in succession on the same ground; nor should more than two crops of any kind of grain follow in immediate succession, the intervention of grass crops being essential to restore to the soil those substances necessary to produce a perfect grain crop, unless the supply be formed by the annual addition of stable manure.

No precise, uniform rule, for a rotation of crops, can be prescribed, as something will depend on the nature of the soil, and much upon the particular state in which the ground may be at the time of commencing such a system. A few observations will, however, be made, as to the proper course to pursue under particular circumstances. An upland meadow, where the advantage of irrigation don't exist, will, unless where the soil is naturally moist and remarkably fertile, in the course of a few years, become grass-bound on the surface, and produce little or no timothy or clover, the indigenous grass of the country taking its place. It is true, the timothy and clover may be longer preserved by the most expensive of all possible

modes of manuring, spreading it over the surface, (where it is subject to be carried off by rains, or exhausted by the rays of the sun,) or by the use of gypsum, which is also too expensive for general use in this country at present. If such a piece of ground be ploughed deep, in the month of March, and well harrowed about planting time, and lightly marked out for planting corn, so as not to disturb the sod, each grain of corn will have a batch of manure beneath it; and in the month of June, the middle may be ploughed, when the sod will be decomposed and thrown up to afford an additional quantity of manure to the new roots, which will be shooting out from the stalk; there will be no trouble from weeds, which will always be the case in mellow ground, several years in the cultivation of corn, &c. and the crop, in most cases, will be abundant. The ensuing spring sow the ground with barley or oats; or by cutting the roots, a little after the usual time of topping, as now generally practised, (which is an admirable plan for procuring a large additional quantity of excellent fodder, and of adding greatly to the stock of the barnyard the very best substance for manure.) The ground may, if not too wet a soil, be sowed in wheat, rye, or fall barley; and in either case be sowed with timothy and clover, which is preferable to timothy or clover alone, producing a better hay and a larger quantity, and no difficulty will be experienced in consequence of the different periods at which these grasses ripen. The clover stalks will be smaller and more tender than raised alone, and will be supported by the timothy from falling down or lodging, in which case the leaves rot as well as the stalk. The clover is also prevented from ripening so soon, and it will be an advantage to the timothy, as respects its quality, to be cut some weeks sooner than is now generally practised. Let this course be fairly tried, by any judicious farmer, and it will never be discontinued. Such grass, well cured, will, alone, be equal to timothy hay, as now cured, with the addition of eight quarts of oats per day to each horse. On this subject I speak from experience, and with the fullest confidence.

When, by the previous course of farming, any piece of ground is become free from grass, it ought, if of a good quality, to be immediately sowed in some kind of grain, according to the season. If not of such a quality as will

produce a good crop, it should be sowed with some kind of seed, with the view of ploughing down a green crop, or be otherwise manured, or the labor employed will be lost.

As most of the lands in cultivation in this country are pasture fields, the system heretofore pursued ought to be changed as soon as possible. Let the field having the best sward of grass be ploughed up for corn, as directed in respect to worn out meadow ground. Let another field be ploughed early, and sowed with some kind of grain to be ploughed down green, as before mentioned, preparatory to sowing wheat. The corn ground will be prepared for a crop of oats or barley the ensuing spring, at the same time sowing it with clover, which may be lightly harrowed if not very mellow, or no appearance of immediate rain, in which case harrowing the clover seed will be unnecessary. The wheat field should also be sowed with clover seed in the month of March. In the course of two or three years, these fields may be ploughed and sowed in wheat: once ploughing will then be sufficient, if the clover has been well set, whether the same has been mowed or pastured; always observing, however, that the clover seed should be permitted to grow five or six weeks before ploughing, and should, at that time, be in full bloom. If any of the fields be intended for corn, it may remain in pasture for a year longer, as you then depend on the roots of the sward for a manure. The course here recommended, if pursued, would, in a few years, change the whole face of the country, and double the present value would be added to the freehold.

A greater portion of industry should be directed to raising esculent plants. The value of the Potato, as a palatable, wholesome, and nutritious food for man, as well as animals, and its productiveness, are too well known to require further observation. The celebrated author of the Wealth of Nations says, that an acre of potatoes will produce three times the solid nourishment as an acre of wheat,—and he appears to be within the mark,—and that Europe derived more advantage by the article of potato, than all the other advantages in the discovery of America. The extensive cultivation of the beet, the carrot, parsnip, and, above all, of mangel wurtzel, (or scarcity root,) of which latter article 1500 bushels have been raised to the acre, (while the leaves may

be stripped off every week, after the beginning of July, for food for cattle,) would add greatly to the means of supporting a large stock of cattle.

No system of farming can be perfect that does not embrace in its articles the practice of soiling cattle.—Perhaps there are objections to its general adoption at present in this country. A practice so much the reverse of this, of suffering cattle to pasture the meadows late in the fall, through the winter, and early in the spring, cannot be too strongly reprobated. It is a ruinous anticipation of the approaching crop, and is "*killing the goose that laid the golden egg.*" More attention in providing a supply of fodder, would, at all times, supersede the necessity of resorting to a means so pregnant with injury, and would also enable the farmer, for a great part of the summer, to keep his work horses in the stable, (and which ought to be done by every farmer, except for a few weeks in the spring of the year, when the early grass operates as physic, and in that respect is beneficial,) where they would always be convenient, and much more able to perform the necessary labor, and not be exposed, in the fall of the year, to the deleterious effects produced by eating grass containing so little nutrition—(so little saccharine juice, which abounds in all vegetables growing in the early part of summer)—that the digestive faculties imperfectly perform their offices, fermentation takes place, and an acid is produced on the stomach, nausea prevails, and a constant discharge of saliva, or water, is the consequence, gradually weakening the animal, and rendering him unfit for active service. Although little is due to those who will persevere in error, yet, for the information of such, it may be mentioned, as the easiest way of remedying this evil, or rather curing this disease, that by salting their horses on a clay bank, if the earth be impregnated with limestone, or occasionally giving them lime water to drink, the acid will be neutralized, and of course the disease removed. The same effect will be produced by pulverizing chalk or limestone, or a small quantity of lime or potash, and mixing it with their feed.

There is a point of time, when each particular kind of vegetable contains the greatest quantity of saccharine juice, (or sugar,) and other nutritious properties. The exact point of time, it may be impossible to tell; but a few

days sooner or later will not be material; the nearer, however to that point of time the grass shall be cut, the more nourishment it will contain. Grass ought not to be cut in wet weather, with the hopes of curing it in dry weather; it ought to have a few days of hot sun before cutting.—The juices will be richer in the latter case; even the leaf and stem contain a glutinous substance which is nutritive, but which is washed off by rain. This is more remarkable in the tobacco leaf, and is well known by all growers of that plant, but is more or less so in all vegetables. The difference in grass, as to the nutritive quality, between that cut in dry weather, even when the dew is off, letting it remain in swath during that day, the ensuing day putting it up in loose windrows in the forenoon, and in the afternoon in close windrows, and in the evening into small haycocks; where during the night it will undergo a heat or partial fermentation, and accumulate a greater portion of saccharine juice from the atmosphere, (as the pumice of apples will, after being ground, by remaining one night in the trough previous to making into cider;) then the next day opening them; and putting two of these haycocks into one, and hauling it in on that or the day following, and the grass cut in wet weather, and suffering the alternate changes of rain and sunshine, is from fifty to one hundred per cent.

The true principle in curing grass is to effect it as much as possible with the wind, and as little exposed to the sun or rain as practicable. The leaving of the hay one day in swath, is favorable, not only by producing a partial fermentation to increase its nutritive qualities, but at the same time, by opening the pores, permit the watery particles to escape, when exposed to the air, without destroying the nutritive parts or decomposing the plant. The same effect is further produced by putting it in haycocks.—This fermentation it would otherwise undergo in the mow, where it would be subject to mould from want of exposure to the air, to remove the water generated in the process of fermentation. The tendency of the sun and rain, particularly where they operate in succession, is to produce a decomposition of the parts, and destroy the nutritive quality of the grass.

In the raising of plants as well as animals, much of the future growth will depend on the early culture or nourish-

ment they receive. If either be stunted when young, it will be in vain to restore them to a healthy, vigorous, and luxuriant state. The germ has assumed its organic form, and the fibres have become rigid and contracted to a particular scale, by which their future growth will be regulated.

The procuring the best seed is at all times important. This may be improved by selecting the best heads or ears, those earliest ripe, and the most productive. The same observation applies in still greater force to raising cattle. By in the first place procuring the best to be obtained; then by killing or disposing of the most imperfect of the young, and preserving the best, and still further improving the breed by judicious crosses, a stock of cattle might soon be raised on any farm, to appear almost a distinct species from those in the neighborhood. In this mode, the celebrated Mr. Bakewell proceeded with so much success in England.

The uncertainty of the market for our great staple, should direct the attention of the farmer to variety in his productions. Many subjects of profitable enterprise might be suggested. The cultivation of the castor bean would well reward the industry employed. The raising of tobacco, for which our soil and climate is admirably adapted, only requires a little energy and experience to be made a profitable article of cultivation. Our soil, so much superior to that on which it is profitably raised in Maryland and Virginia, and having much land yet to clear, from which prime tobacco is always raised, the value of the produce, compared with the weight of carriage to market of this and most other articles, ought to induce farmers to make the experiment on a large scale. For the benefit of such as might be disposed to make the experiment, a few observations respecting its culture and mode of curing, will be made.

It is of importance, in the first place, to procure the best seed, of which there is an endless variety. The bright yellow, which has for some years commanded the highest price in Baltimore, and which is generally shipped for the Hamburgh market, has been successfully cultivated by Mr. Dorsey, of Somerset county, on the top of the Allegheny mountain. This tobacco requires to be fired to give it the fine color, and it is said to be used by the

radies of Hamburgh for smoking, and also to be used in dying silks. This tobacco makes excellent wrappers for segars, but wants the flavor of the Havanna tobacco, or of that raised here from the Havanna seed, and is unfit for the body of the segar.

Tobacco raised for making segars, or for chewing, need not be cured with fire, provided it is planted at an early period, so as to be sufficiently ripe for cutting in the beginning of August, when a sufficient period of warm weather may be expected to remain for its being perfectly cured, as it will undergo the process of curing more in one day in the warm weather of August, than a week of cold weather in September or October. Indeed it is impossible to cure it perfectly in the longest period, unless the weather be warm. There is no danger of tobacco being injured here by the frost. The only danger is, that it cannot be cut soon enough to cure it unless by artificial heat.

The plants should therefore be raised in a hot bed, so that they may be set out at an early period, say the middle of May, and be ready for cutting early in August, as well to save the expense and risque of firing, as, by ripening under a hot sun, their aromatic quality will be increased. The plant set out at this period will also be more luxuriant, and in general seasons be in less danger of dry weather at the time of planting, by which much labor will be saved in covering and uncovering the plants.

The hot bed is easily made, and may be of the simplest construction. A few rails built up in the form of the foundation of a corn crib, say thirty inches high, filled to near the top with horse stable manure, taken from the heap when warm and in a state of fermentation, and covered eight or ten inches with garden mould, and a few quarts of wood ashes mixed with it, will answer the purpose well. The seed may be put in about the first of March, and in extremely cold weather, a straw mat put over the bed. A complete hot bed, with glass, will, it is true, bring the plants forward sooner, but is too expensive for common use.

New ground will certainly produce the finest colored and most highly flavored tobacco. It will do well for a second year's crop. Were I to choose a favorite spot, it would be a south-eastern exposure; the soil a pebbly or

andy gravel for its base, with virgin earth on the surface, in which hickory grubs, sassafras, and grape-vine grew.

The plants may be set in small hills, or on the edge of two furrows thrown together with the plough, three feet apart one way, and two feet and a half the other. This will admit a shovel plough to pass through one way, and save much labor in hoeing. In a few weeks after being planted they must be hoed, and the grass and weeds kept down. The cutworm is frequently troublesome, shortly after planting. I know of no other means of destroying them than by setting hands to search for them at day break, when they will be found on the surface, but disappear before sun rise.

The tobacco worm makes its appearance about the first of July, and will be very destructive if suffered to continue its depredations. A turkey hen, with a few chickens, will do more to rid you of this trouble than half a dozen negroes. The tobacco must be carefully suckered. A small boy will do this best. His fingers can reach furthest down between the leaf and the stalk, and prevent a new one starting from the same place. When the buds come out, or as it is called, when the tobacco is in button, it must be topped. If done immediately after the buttons appear, the tobacco will be the larger and thicker in the leaf, but not of so fine a quality.

The time of cutting is indicated by the leaf becoming puckered, something resembling the raised part of a domestic bed-quilt, by the insertion of cotton in imitation of the white Marseilles;—by this raised part turning yellow, like the hickory leaf, and a glutinous substance covering the leaf, which will almost stick to your hand.

There is a point of time most proper to cut each particular plant. I prefer leaving it to pass beyond that point to falling short of it. There is less risk in its curing well. One essential point to be observed, which has been already hinted at, is not to cut the tobacco for two or three days after rain. The rain washes off the glutinous substance mentioned, and the tobacco, if cut without this substance, will be greatly deficient in weight and quality.

Tobacco consists of several substances; some volatile, others fixed. The former are the water, the green, coloring matter, and the essential oil, in which the aromatic quality exists, as also the narcotic quality. The object

and process of curing tobacco is, to get rid of the water and green coloring matter, without destroying the other less volatile parts. The tobacco when cut, which may be from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, as the day may be cool or hot, should be put gently in small heaps, or singly, the top from the sun, until the leaves and the stems completely relax, which will be in half an hour or an hour, according to the state of the weather; then taken to the tobacco house, and there piled up in one heap, having as little surface exposed as possible, and if convenient an old blanket, &c. may be thrown over the whole. Early next morning, say 6 to 8 o'clock, it will be found to be heated, and to have undergone a sweat. It should then be immediately hung up on poles, either by splitting the stalks, if large, or by driving small pegs of wood in the butt end of the stalk. The tobacco, when hung up in rows, must touch each other, and in a few days, as it relaxes more, the poles must be closed up, so as to keep the rows in contact. This must be repeated every few days for two or three weeks. Should a long period of wet weather come on, it may be necessary to separate them, to prevent the tobacco from moulding.

The *rationale* of the process is this. By heating the tobacco the first night it is put in heap, a fermentation, or partial decomposition, takes place, and the pores become opened sufficiently to permit the watery part to escape. In the escape of the watery part, which is the most volatile, if a single stalk be hung up by itself, and exposed to a current of air, this will be so rapidly effected that but a small part of the coloring matter will have escaped, and the pores being closed after the escape of the water, the tobacco will forever remain in an uncured state; hence the necessity of keeping the tobacco closely in contact, to prevent the sudden escape of the water, to preserve the pores open until the green coloring matter can all escape. It is even beneficial, in case of dry weather, that it should be cured on an earthen floor, or that a bucket of water should be occasionally thrown under the tobacco. If the tobacco is suffered to remain in heap until 10 or 11 o'clock of the day after placed first in the house, a decomposition would take place, and the aromatic quality would all escape, and the tobacco, when dry, would resemble the color of bohea or black tea, and

be perfectly useless. As the green coloring matter gradually escapes, the tobacco assumes the bright yellow color of the hickory leaf when about to fall from the tree; a new combination, however, soon takes place, by the union of the oxygen of the atmosphere and the tannin principle in the tobacco, and it assumes a brown or reddish color. Therefore, the sooner after the complete yellow color is produced the poles are opened, the tobacco exposed, and immediately dried, and put away in bulk, as it is called, the better.

The putting it away in bulk, is no more than stripping the leaves from the stalk, tying them up in hands at the stem, and the hand being about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and tied round neatly by an indifferent leaf. Careful persons make three parcels, one from the leaves near the top, one from the middle leaves, which are the best, and the other from the butt end of the stalk.

When made into hands, it may be packed in large boxes, or at the side of the wall, making the tops overlap each other, so as to preserve regularity in the pile. A moderate weight should then be placed on it to keep it compact. It will, in the course of the winter and ensuing spring, undergo a partial fermentation, and, by the time the leaves are coming out, be found to be moist, or in a sweat, as it is termed, and have a sensible degree of heat above the state of the surrounding atmosphere. It must then be unpacked, exposed to the air until it becomes completely dry, and as soon as it becomes sufficiently relaxed for the purpose, which it will do in a day or two of wet weather, be repacked and put in press, and remain there until the ensuing fall, when it is considered fit for market.



To raise Tomatoes to the greatest perfection, the cultivator should make choice of one for seed while growing on the vine; dry the seed in the shade, and sow them in a rich soil, early in March; when they are about a foot high, they should be stuck with six poles round each plant; the plants should be three or four feet apart—and round the poles wrap some strings of any kind of bark, to keep the plants growing up straight. The seeds should be sowed every year, and not suffered to come up spontaneously—then they will not degenerate.

SILK.

[Public attention is now turned, in various parts of the Union, to the culture of the Mulberry, and the production of Silk. The publisher, having been informed that the Agricultural Society of Washington county had been making experiments and acquiring information on this important and interesting branch of national industry, wrote to Alexander Reed, Esq. the President of that Society, requesting to be furnished with the result of their inquiries on the subject, and is indebted to that gentleman for procuring for him the following essay, written by a member of the Society.]

For the Farmers' and Mechanics' Almanac.

Washington, August 16, 1826.

SIR,—Agreeably to your request, and with a view to promote the agricultural and manufacturing interests in this section of country, I send you this imperfect summary of facts in relation to the management of the *Silk Worm*, and the growth and manufacture of *Silk*:—principally the result of an attempt made by our Society, to introduce the silk business into this county.

Any information we can give, must be necessarily partial, as it is entirely a new business with us; much of the minutiae we have yet to learn, whereby labor can be economised and rendered profitable. But our short experience has convinced us that our climate and other circumstances connected with the growth and development of the worm, and the maturity of its product, are perfectly congenial.

As this paper is intended to answer the purpose of a manual to those who are entirely ignorant of the mode of management, the method adopted is a plain statement of the labor and attention necessary, and in the succession in which it is required to rear the worm, produce the silk, and put it into a merchantable form.

As soon in the spring as vegetation has so far advanced that the buds of the mulberry begin to swell and put forth tender leaves, (which in a common season happens about the middle of May,) the eggs which have been properly preserved through the preceding winter, may be removed from their cool situation, put into a small shallow box, (lined with white paper) and placed in a warm room, but not exposed to the rays of the sun, or any artificial heat; for if they are kept too warm, or the change made too sudden, the worm will be destroyed, before it is hatched. The worm, when it leaves the egg, (which is generally in the morning,) is about one-eighth of an inch long, as

thick as a common sewing thread, and of a dark color. A few tender leaves of the mulberry (or lettuce, if the mulberry has not yet put forth) should be placed near the eggs. They will fix upon the food immediately. It prevents their wandering from the shelf, beside affording strength and vigor at a critical period. Those of the same day's hatching should be kept together, because even one day's difference is discernible in the size and feeding of the worm, through all its stages, and small worms will not thrive well when fed with larger ones.— They should be placed on broad shelves, constructed so as to stand detached from the wall, which in some measure protects them from ants and other insects which would soon destroy them. It also favors cleanliness, which is indispensable to their health. A square foot of shelf is sufficient for an hundred full grown worms, although at first they would not occupy more than one or two square inches. The room in which they are kept, should be clean, airy, apart from stables or other offensive out-houses, as well as free from rats, mice, cats, ants, &c. &c. any of which, having access to the worms, would certainly destroy them.

No other attention is required for the first three days, but to feed them regularly six or seven times in the twenty-four hours with a few fresh, tender, dry* leaves, and to remove the excrements and dried fragments of the leaves on which they have been feeding, once or twice a day. Let it always be remembered, that the oftener they are supplied with fresh food, the more rapidly will they grow and arrive at maturity. On the fourth day after they are hatched, they change the shell enveloping the head, and their skin, the first time, and three times afterwards, at intervals of four days; each time assuming a lighter color. During this process the worm refuses food, and appears stupid and sick, and must not be disturbed. Very little food is required until after the change, and that little because the process does not begin with all the worms at the same time, some continuing to eat many hours after others refuse;—in fact, in the same lot of worms the process is finished with some, before it is commenced with others, although it occupies from twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

*By dry, I mean free from rain or dew.

As soon as the process is finished, or when there are but a few that have not changed, the shelf may be cleaned, and the worms which are still sick may be removed and kept by themselves,—for it will be found that few of them will ever be vigorous and healthy. It is a critical time, and many die at each change.

In about four weeks the worms will have arrived at maturity, and when you perceive them leaving their food and crawling up the sides of their shelves, searching for a suitable place to attach their cocoons, you must supply them with brushy branches of white oak, birch, or chesnut, when they will soon commence work, and in five or six days complete their cocoons. But as they do not all begin to work at the same time, you must continue to feed and manage those left, as before directed.

Immediately after they have completed their balls, select as many as are intended for seed, calculating an ounce, or forty thousand eggs, for every hundred pairs of butterflies. Those cocoons that contain male butterflies are pointed at both ends,—those that contain females, are more blunt. Preserve an equal number of each, and as nearly as may be, of those that commenced spinning on the same day. In about eighteen days from the time the worm began to spin, it has passed through the chrysalis state, and by emitting a reddish fluid, dissolves the gum at one end of the cocoon, and makes its way out in the form of a clumsy white *miller*, incapable of flying; the females being much larger than the males. They leave the cocoons as the worm leaves the egg, about sunrise. Collect them soon after they have left the cocoon and place them in shallow boxes, lined with loose paper. In two or three days they begin to deposit their eggs on this paper, which, as soon as it is pretty well covered, remove and replace with another, if necessary. As soon as they have finished laying their eggs, they die. When you remove the paper containing the eggs, fold it up carefully and deposit it in a drawer or chest, safe from vermin or insects. As soon as the frosts commence in the fall, remove them into a dry cellar, which is warm enough to prevent vegetables or fruit from freezing in the winter, and keep them there until you wish to hatch them in the spring. If this is not convenient, keep them in an apartment where there is fire through the winter, in such a situation that they will neither freeze nor be too warm.

All cocoons not selected for seed, may be reeled any time within the first week after they are completed, or if it is not practicable to reel them so soon, they may be preserved by baking them in an oven hot enough not to scorch dry flour when sprinkled on it. Permit them to remain half an hour in the oven, which will be long enough to kill the chrysalis. If kept dry, they may be preserved good a long time. When the cocoons are to be reeled, strip the loose tow from their surface—throw 10, 15, or 20 into a vessel of water, over a small furnace, or any other convenient apparatus by which it can be kept at a uniform scalding heat, by which the gum which enters into the composition of the cocoon is dissolved.—After they have been in the water about a minute, stir them round briskly with a whisk of broom corn or something brushy—the detached ends of the cocoons will adhere to the brush; raise it up, and the weight of the ball will unravel the filament. Pass it through an eye made in metal, bone, or any other substance capable of a good polish, and attach the strand to a common reel. Proceed as in reeling any thing else, being careful to keep the strand of an uniform thickness, by adding a filament when one gives out. When a filament breaks, it can generally be found by stirring the cocoon to which it belongs with the whisk. The filaments which compose a strand, after passing through the eye, will remain connected by means of the gum, which when dry gives the silk a harsh, brittle feel. This is removed by washing, &c. in its farther preparation. Silk thus prepared is called *raw silk*, and commands in the market from three to five dollars per pound.

The most approved food for the worm is the leaf of the white mulberry. These trees are easily reared from the seed, sown about the first of May, in drills. They must be kept free from weeds during the first season, and will be ready to transplant the next, if intended for a grove. But the best plan is to rear the plants in hedges where they are designed to stand. An acre planted in the latter way, according to Mr. Genet, will support two millions of worms, the product of which would be worth eighteen hundred dollars.* The white mulberry may be exten-

*This we think an extravagant calculation.

sively propagated from the slip or cutting; as it grows readily under unfavorable circumstances. The common mulberry, which is indigenous with us, affords excellent food for the worms, and may be used as such until the plantations of the white are old enough to furnish the necessary supply.

Several persons in this county have promising young nurseries of the white mulberry, from seed distributed by our Agricultural Society. The Society has also a large quantity of the eggs of the worm, which will be put into suitable hands, to make further and more extensive experiments.

A Member of the Agricultural Society.

P. S. I had forgotten to mention that several beautiful specimens of raw silk are in the possession of the experimenters; and that one worm, fed on the common mulberry leaf, produced the incredible quantity of *twelve hundred yards* of one continuous thread.



SHEEP.

From the Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

On Merino Sheep—their management—food—diseases—and the effect produced upon their health by the use of salt, ashes, and burnt clay combined.

By ALEXANDER REED, Esq. of Washington county, Pa.

Washington, Pa. March 20, 1826.

DEAR SIR,—I am much gratified to learn that you have turned your attention to that truly valuable animal—the Sheep. There is no branch of husbandry of more consequence to the farmers of this section of country; and in a national point of view, it is certainly not less important. I sincerely hope your laudable efforts may be crowned with the same success which has attended your exertions in the improvement of our cattle, and other useful branches of husbandry.

It is not quite three years since I commenced the sheep husbandry. I was forced into it by ascertaining that some farms I had near this place were not producing three per cent. on the cost, and, at the same time, were getting poorer every year.

The average cost of my flock was \$4 55; the highest price \$25, and the lowest \$2 50 per head. Should the next shearing sell at the same prices that I have received for two years past, they will not have cost me quite one dollar per head. At the time of purchasing, I opened an account and charged them with the original price, and every expense incurred in keeping them; even to a quart of tar. The following are some of the items estimated: rent, repairs of the farm, cutting and making hay, oats, salt, sheds and troughs, fences to protect them from the dogs at night, shearing, wages of hands, &c. &c. On the other hand, they were credited with wool, some of the old and coarsest ewes, and a number of young rams sold. The last item has proved a source of considerable profit. This arises, in a great measure, from my purchasing a flock of 135 full bloods from Mr. Wilson, near Philadelphia. They are superior, in smallness of bone, and form, to any of the Merinoes I have yet seen. In form they are very little inferior to the Dishley. Many of my wethers of this breed, at this time, weigh from 110 to 120 lbs. on foot; and this, too, without any extra feeding.— From my own observation, and information from more experienced sheep farmers, I am fully convinced, that the half and three-fourths bred Merinoes will produce more good mutton, in proportion to the food, than the common sheep in our country. Their small bone and compact form, give them a decided advantage. With us, the weight and fineness of the fleece are the only objects. I am rather inclined to believe, in situations where mutton bears a good price, taking the amount of capital required into view, that from half to three-fourths bred, will be as profitable as any other kind. By a little care in selecting good sized Merino rams, and large, well formed common ewes, a race will be had, combining, in a great degree, valuable wool and heavy carcasses. It is an unquestionable fact, that a mixture will produce more wool than the unmixed on either side.

That they are more active, and stronger than our common sheep, is also a fact well known to all who have been in the habit of handling them. I have been informed by persons who have been engaged in washing them, that it requires nearly double the strength to manage them in the water. To those who would attempt

breeding sheep or stock kind, I earnestly recommend a perusal of Cline's Essay on that subject. I have frequently noticed, that there is a difference of one-fourth in the fineness of the lambs from two ewes of equal excellence, and by the same ram.

Although I have succeeded well, I should not wish to be understood as recommending sheep husbandry, on a large scale, in all situations. My mind is satisfied that it will not be profitable, where wool is under 50 cents per pound, and wheat above \$1 25 per bushel, and other grain in proportion. This, I admit, may not hold where mutton brings a good price, and laborers' wages are very high. From 40 to 60 sheep may be kept on 100 acres of well cultivated land, and not be felt so as to interfere with other branches of husbandry.

An intelligent drover informed me that to his knowledge more than 10,000 head of sheep were taken from Washington county last summer, and that they were scarcely missed. In 1810 the number in the county was 47,206. They have more than doubled since that time.

Had we a steady cash market for our wool, even at a low price, I have no hesitation in saying, that we could conveniently keep ten times the present number. On the subject of the general management of sheep, I am quite uncertain whether I shall be able to furnish any thing that would not occur to every observing farmer. I shall, however, comply with your request, and briefly state my course of management, which succeeded beyond my own expectations. During the summer, sheep require but little attention. We give salt to them regularly twice a week, and see them once every day. Their pasture ground is so arranged as to take a piece of woodland into every field, to shade them from the sun. This I consider essential to their health and comfort, particularly after shearing. Great difference of opinion prevails as to the number to be kept on an acre. Much depends on the soil and season. From four to six is in my opinion near the mark. Frequent changes from field to field should never be neglected when practicable.

During the winter, I feed almost entirely with hay. It is a mixture of clover and timothy. I prefer cutting it a week or ten days earlier than I should do for larger stock. I put about 8 lbs. salt on every ton, on stacking or putting

it into the barn. This makes them eat their hay better, and nearly supersedes the necessity of salting during the winter. Five tons for a hundred sheep is a large allowance. This winter mine will not use four tons per hundred heads. This is owing to the mildness of the season, and our having kept some fields and meadows for winter pasture. I would strongly recommend this plan, where it can be put into practice.

In this way they get a mixture of succulent and dry food, which proves highly conducive to their health.— Although our hay was very fine, they ate but little during the month of January, which was mild and open. We begin to feed our heavy ewes with a little oats in the straw or thrashed, about three or four weeks before lambing time. We give a little grain occasionally during the winter, to our last year's lambs. Where grain is cheap, as it is with us, the increased quantity of wool pays well for keeping them in good order.

Mr. Moore, of this county, has been very successful in his management of Merino sheep for several years.— He feeds almost entirely on oats straw. His method is to cut the oats before they become ripe; he suffers them to get but little sun, and if possible no rain before binding. He lets them dry well in the shock, to prevent their heating in the stack or mow. When managed in this way the chaff adheres to the straw, and renders it much more valuable. He pickles the straw as it is consumed.

He strongly recommends a slop of chopped rye, about yearning time, as it greatly increases the quantity of milk. I think he makes more clear gain, in proportion to his flock and capital employed, than any man in our country.

The judicious division of sheep, when the flock is large, is a very important item in their management. The following appears to me the most advantageous arrangement. First, the rams and wethers—second, the strong ewes—third, the old and weak ewes—fourth, the last year's lambs—and fifth, a place, generally called the hospital, to which every diseased sheep, ought *immediately* to be removed.

It sometimes happens that rams are a little thin in the fall. In that case, they should be put by themselves, and have extra feed. I have known instances where fine old favorite ewes, by being kept by themselves, and by care-

ful nursing, brought two or three lambs after the period at which they are generally considered as past breeding. Sowing a field of early rye, as spring pasture for old sheep, is found to be a valuable practice. Let me here remark, that from the low price of mutton, and our anxiety to increase our fine woolled sheep, we never think of fattening for the butcher.

In our climate I consider sheds indispensable. Strong wethers may do well without shelter; but breeding ewes and lambs, cannot bear our severe and changeable winters.

We build our sheds on a simple and cheap plan: eighteen feet I find the best width for double stalls. We plant three rows of posts, the centre ones ten feet, and the outside four feet, above the surface of the ground. Where the ground is dry, and firm, and on no other ought sheep to be kept, the posts need not be sunk more than two feet.

To save valuable young timber, we split our posts from trees from two to three feet in diameter. The posts need not be much larger than those used in common post and rail fences. Three active men make one of these sheds, one hundred feet long, thatched with rye straw, in a week. We place the racks in the centre. A log of eighteen or twenty inches in diameter, split in two equal parts, answers for the bottom of a double rack, and a trough on each side. The trough is formed by nailing strips along the edges of the logs, rising sufficiently above, to prevent the food from falling out. By this plan none of the seeds of the hay are lost. I find about four inches from centre to centre is the best distance, to place the rounds of the rack. A shed of this kind, one hundred feet long, will hold, with crowding, 200 sheep; but 150 are quite as many as should be kept in it; as room and free circulation of air, are very essential to their health.

Much difference of opinion prevails as to the best time for yeanning. It has generally been believed, that early lambs make the hardiest sheep. My experience does not confirm this opinion. I consider about the first week in March the best time. If they be yeanned much earlier, they are apt to be stunted for want of milk. This deficiency arises from the mother's not having a full supply of succulent food. When they are produced much later,

they are not so well able to endure the next winter. Rams ought not to be permitted to remain more than about one month with the ewes.

Those who are desirous of having early lambs, ought to breed but from strong ewes; as old and weak ones cannot support their lambs through the winter months, without more trouble than they are worth: indeed in large flocks it is almost impossible. I find most of the sheep farmers of our country are giving up the practice of having early lambs. At the time of altering, which is one week after all the lambs have been produced, we select our rams, for breeders. In October following, should any of those selected turn out coarse wooled, or ill formed, we alter them. We permit no ewes under eighteen months old to remain with the rams. And were we to keep them separate until they were two years and a half old, I believe it would be more profitable in the end. Although our flocks would not increase so fast in number, I have not the slightest doubt, that we should be compensated by the improvement in size and quality of our stock. As to the diseases incident to sheep, I am happy to tell you, that I have but little experience. I have long entertained the opinion, that they are more healthy on the western, than on your eastern side of the mountains. We know nothing of the long list of diseases mentioned by English authors. Old age, and the dogs, are almost the only things, we have to dread. The *scour* is sometimes troublesome, at the time of changing from dry to green food. Our cure is, about the bulk of a hen's egg of chalk. From one to three doses seldom fail to check the complaint. Unless it continues too long, and makes them weak, we let it take its course. The cough and foul nose generally come together. I am disposed to think they are both produced by the same disease: when we notice them, we lose no time in removing the sheep from the flock, and make free use of tar. It rarely fails to effect a cure in a few days, unless the animal is old or unsound. The use of tar among sheep is duly appreciated. Many fine rams have been lost by maggots getting about the roots of their horns. Two or three applications of tar, during the warm weather, will always prevent this. The ticks are sometimes troublesome to the yearling lambs. An ointment, made of snuff

and hog's lard or train oil, will kill or banish them, by one application. One ounce of snuff to a pound of lard, is about the proportion.

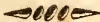
A few weeks ago, a respectable farmer of this county, related to me the following circumstances, which may be worthy of notice, as they may furnish hints calculated to lead to more important discoveries. He stated that some years ago, a small log cabin, on his farm, in which he kept his salt, was consumed by fire. The spaces between the logs were filled with clay. The salt, the ashes of the burnt logs, and the burnt clay, became a promiscuous heap. The burning took place in April. This salted heap of ruins soon attracted the attention of his flock of sheep. They visited it almost daily during the summer. By the time cold weather arrived, they had licked away the whole mass. The farmer's own words to me were, that he "never before or since had so healthy and fat a flock of sheep." A question here naturally presents itself—whether the benefit arose from the burnt clay acting as an absorbent—from the alkali produced from the ashes—from the sheep having salt at will, or from a combination of the different articles? The farmer attributed the advantage to the burnt clay.

I forgot, in its proper place, to say any thing on the subject of shearing lambs the first summer. Early lambs may be shorn without injury; but I find late ones stand the winter best by allowing them their warm coats.—They ought in no case to be shorn after the first week in July. The fleece which grows after that time is not sufficient to protect them from cold rains. I do not offer you these remarks as infallible. All I can say is, that they are the result of careful observation.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.

ALEXANDER REED.

JOHN HARE POWELL, ESQ.



Extract of a Letter, addressed to the Editor of the American Farmer, by Mr. JAMES SHEPHERD, an extensive Woollen Manufacturer, of Northampton, Mass. dated

Northampton, Jan. 4, 1826.

It ought to be remembered that the raising of superior bucks, for improving our breed of fine sheep, is not unlike that of raising a superior stud, for the improvement of

that most valuable animal the horse, as the number of either of the animals is small that are valuable for improving their breeds. To obtain the most perfect sheep, is in the first place to have its wool of the finest kind and short staple; next to that is the uniformity of its fleece, and to have a fine uniform fleece, and a good form. The form and size of the animal is important; but to have a sheep with a muffled face and head, and the legs covered with wool, is of no importance—for the manufacturer does not wish for wool that grows upon the head and legs; but that which grows upon the body is the most desirable; hence it is that the animal with a clean velvet face and legs, a long and large body, with fine and short wool on the flanks, is the most valuable, and when obtained, can never fail of commanding a price. Out of the many sheep that I have raised, I have only one of that character, for which 250 dollars have been offered, without effecting a purchase. I have also a full blooded Saxon buck and ewe, the samples of which you have enclosed, (Nos. 22 and 121,) which I value highly for their fineness and uniformity. And here I would remark, and refer to the samples, that no buck of the same quality, and over one year old, will ever give so fine a fleece—a ewe of equal quality, and from one to six years old, unless the ewe be without lamb and fat—for all sheep give coarse fleeces according to their condition; and I estimate the fleece of a ewe in good order, of three pounds, of as much value as that of one in high order weighing four pounds.

All sheep require to be kept in good order, and a flock of ewes from three years and upwards, will then yield, upon an average, three pounds each, of clean washed wool, and within the same age and condition will shear four pounds each, and any advance in weight beyond that (in my opinion) tends to diminish the value of the wool in about the same proportion as the weight is increased. Hence it is that I value the fleeces of three pounds, as much as one from a fat ewe weighing four pounds, and even more; and from the above remarks, I wish to be understood, that any attempts to increase the value of the shearing of a flock by over feeding, must fail in the estimation of all manufacturers who understand their business. The keeping sheep fat not only increases the size and length of the staple of the wool, but it increases the

oil and yolk of the animal, which greatly increases the weight of wool, oil, &c. without adding to its value.

Yours, &c. &c.

JAMES SHEPHERD.



CULTURE OF HOPS.

[The following directions for the culture and curing of Hops, are taken from the Transactions of the Agricultural Society of New-York.]

A rich, deep soil, rather inclining to moisture, is, on the whole, the best adapted to the cultivation of hops; but it is observable, that any soil, (stiff clay only excepted,) will suit the growing of hops when properly prepared; and in many parts of Great Britain they use the bog-ground, which is fit for little else. The ground on which hops are to be planted, should be made rich with that kind of manure best suited to the soil, and rendered fine and mellow by being ploughed deep and harrowed several times. The hills should be at the distance of six or eight feet from each other, according to the richness of the ground. On ground that is rich, the hills must therefore be furthest apart.

At the first opening of the spring, when the frosts are over, and vegetation begins, sets, or small pieces of the roots of hops, must be obtained from hops that are thought the best,* cut off from the main stalk or root, six or eight inches in length. Branches, or suckers, most healthy, and of the last year's growth, must be sought for. They may easily be known by their looking white. Two or three joints or buds should be left on each set. The sets should be put into the ground as soon as taken up, if possible; if not, they should be wrapped in a cloth, kept in a moist place, excluded from the air. A hole should then be made large and deep, and filled with rich mellow earth. The sprouts should be set in this earth, with the bud upwards, and the ground pressed close round them. If the buds have begun to open, the uppermost must be

*Of the different kinds of hops, the long white is most esteemed. It yields the greatest quantity, and is most beautiful. The beauty of hops consists in their being of a pale bright green color. Care must be taken to obtain all of one sort; but if different sorts are used, they must be kept separate in the field; for there is in different kinds of hops a material difference in their time of ripening; and if intermixed, will occasion extra trouble in gathering.

left just out of the ground; otherwise, cover it with the earth an inch. Two or three sets to a pole will be sufficient, and three poles to a hill will be found most productive. Place one of the poles to the north, the other two at equal distance, about two feet apart. The sets are to be placed in the same manner as the poles, that they may be the easier climb. The length of the poles may be from fourteen to eighteen feet, according as the soil is for richness. The poles should be placed inclining towards each other, so as to meet at the top, where they may be tied. This is contrary to the European method, but will be found best in America. In this way they will strengthen and support each other, and form so great a defence against the violent gusts of wind to which our climate is so frequently subject in the months of July and August, as to prevent their being blown down. They will likewise form a three-sided pyramid, which will have the greatest possible advantage from the sun. It is suggested by experience, that hops which grow near the ground are the best. Too long poles are not good, and care should be taken that the vines do not run beyond the poles: twisting off their tops will prevent it. The best kinds of wood for poles, are the alder, ash, birch, elm, chesnut, and cedar. Their durableness is directly the reverse of the order in which they stand, and burning the end put into the ground, will be of service to preserve them.— Hops should not be poled till the spring of the second year, and then not till they have been dressed. All that is necessary for the first year, is to keep the hops free from weeds, and the ground light and mellow, by hoeing often, and ploughing, if the yard is large enough to require it. The vines, when run to the length of four or five feet, should be twisted together to prevent their bearing the first year, for that would injure them. In the months of March or April of the second year, the hills must be opened, and all the sprouts, or suckers, cut off within an inch of the old root, but that must be left entire with the roots that run down;* then cover the hills with fine earth

*Hops must be dressed every year as soon as the frost will permit. On this being well done, depends in a great measure the success of the crop. It is thought by many to be the best method to manure the hop yard in the fall, and cover the hills entirely with manure; asserting, with other advantages, that this prevents the frosts during the winter, from injuring the hop. The truth of this may be determined by experiments in our climate and country.

and manure. The hops must be kept free from weeds, and the ground mellow, by hoeing often through the season, and hills of earth gradually raised around the vines during the summer. The vines must be assisted in running on the poles with woollen yarn, suffering them to run with the sun.

By the last of August or first of September, the hops will ripen and be fit to gather. This may easily be known by their color changing, and having a fragrant smell; their seed grows brown and hard. As soon as ripe they must be gathered without delay, for a storm or frost will injure them materially. The most expedient method of picking hops is to cut the vines three feet from the ground, pull up the poles, and lay them on crotches horizontally at a height that may be conveniently reached. Put under them a bin of equal length, and four may stand on each side to pick at a time. Fair weather must be taken to gather hops in if possible; and hops ought not to be gathered when the dew is on them, for dew is apt to make them mould. They should be dried as soon as possible after they are gathered; if not immediately, they must be spread on a floor to prevent their changing color. The best mode of drying them is with a fire of charcoal, on a kiln covered with hair cloth, in the manner of a malt kiln. The fire must be kept steady and equal, and the hops stirred gently. Great attention is necessary in this part of the business, that the hops be uniformly and sufficiently dried: if too much dried they will look brown as if they were burnt, and if too little dried, they will lose their color and flavor. They should be laid on the hair cloth about six inches thick, after it had been moderately warmed; then a steady fire kept up till the hops are nearly dry, lest the moisture or sweat, that the fire has raised, should fall back, and change their color. After the hops have been in this situation seven, eight, or nine hours, and have got through sweating; and when struck with a stick, will leap up, then throw them into a heap; mix them well and spread them again, and let them remain till they are all equally dry. While they are in the sweat, it will be best not to move them for fear of burning them. Slacken the fire when the hops are to be turned and increase it afterwards. Hops are fully dried when their inner stalks break short, and their leaves crisp and

fall off easily. They will crackle a little when the seeds are bursting and then they must be taken from the kiln. Hops that are dried in the sun lose their rich flavor, and if under cover, they are apt to ferment and change with the weather, and lose their strength. Fire preserves the color and flavor of the hops, by evaporating the water and retaining the oil of the hops. After the hops are taken from the kiln, they should be laid in a heap to acquire a little moisture to fit them for bagging. It would be well to exclude them from the air by covering them with blankets. Three or four days will be sufficient for them to lie in that state.

From the Hudson Republican.

PEACH TREES.

It is not generally known, we believe, that lamp oil or fish oil of any kind (that which is inferior is equally as good for this purpose, as that of a better quality) poured at the root of the peach tree, will effectually prevent the ravages of the worm that has heretofore proved so destructive to that valuable fruit tree. The discovery was purely accidental, and was made a year or two since: the wick of a lamp was carelessly thrown aside, and lodged at the foot of a tree, and while other trees in the same garden were injured materially by the worm, this remained entirely wholesome and sound. Since that time the experiment has been repeatedly tried, and with complete success. It should be observed, however, that the oil will not compel the worm to quit the body of the tree, if there when it is applied, but will prevent its getting into it after the application. We are assured that the same process is in use on Long Island, and is found to be the only means which will secure the preservation of the tree.

From the New-England Farmer.

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

The following valuable observations, contained in a letter from Noah Webster, Esq. have been published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

It is the practice with some persons, to pick apples in October, and just spread them on the floor of an upper room. This practice is said to render apples more dura-

on the stomach, should make a great part of their diet consist of animal food. Persons afflicted with nervous complaints, or with the gout, ought to avoid all flatulent food, and whatever is hard of digestion; besides, their diet should be spare, and of an opening nature. The age, constitution, and manner of life, are circumstances which merit attention in the choice of proper diet; and sedentary people should live more sparingly than those who are accustomed to much labor. People who are troubled with any complaint, ought to avoid such aliments as have a tendency to increase it. Thus, such as are scorbutic, ought not to indulge themselves much in salt provisions; while one who is troubled with the gravel should be cautious in using too much acid, or food of an astringent kind.

The diet ought not to be too uniform, at least for any considerable time. A person, by long accustoming himself to dine only on boiled chicken, one of the most tender kinds of food, will habituate his stomach to such a standard of action, as to become incapable of digesting any thing stronger. But this is an error not very liable to be fallen into, voluntarily.

Med. Intel.

Cure for Wens.—The following extraordinary fact has lately come to our knowledge. A planter in the vicinity of Raleigh, N. C. had been for some years afflicted with a wen on his neck, which grew so large as to be very inconvenient and distressing. After trying a number of remedies, he was advised by one of his neighbors to wash it two or three times a day with strong salt water, (water in which salt had been dissolved.) He did so, and to his great relief and comfort, the wen gradually decreased in size, and finally disappeared! Let those who are similarly afflicted, “go and do likewise.”

Raleigh Register.

THE ALMANAC OF LIFE.

The progressive stage of man's existence bears a striking analogy to the vicissitudes of the seasons, comprising in each succeeding month the period of seven years; a calculation which suppositiously extends the duration of life to the advanced age of eighty-four, beyond which all must be considered a dreary blank, neither profitable to ourselves nor desirable to others.

JANUARY—*Infancy.* This month, which commences our year, may be justly compared with the infant state of man, whose faculties are yet in embryo. The sunshine of joy irradiates but transiently; it illumines his early days with glances of pleasure, unsubstantial and evanescent; a tedious night of helplessness and ignorance effaces the impressions made during the day. Artificial warmth, invigorating food, and refreshing sleep, are all that he requires or finds solace in.

FEBRUARY—*From seven to fourteen.* The bud of intellect now expands to imbibe the genial rays of instruction, which the all-cheering luminary of spring nourishes into blossoms of early promise. All is gaiety and pleasure; nature appears decked in vivid delightful colors, variegated, fresh, and blooming; no gloom darkens the surrounding atmosphere; every thing presses on the senses with the charm of novelty; all is gaiety undisturbed and enchanting.

MARCH—*Fourteen to twenty-one.* This month is generally ushered in with boisterous winds and nipping frosts. The hapless mariner beholds his vessel wrecked upon the very rocks which bound his much-loved home. Vegetation perishes through severe and untimely frosts; and deluging rains, descending with impetuous force, crush the springing blade, and despoil the beauty of the gay parterre. Even thus do the rude passions of man's soul break forth with resistless force at this unsettled period of existence, wrecking the fragile bark of youth; the tide of dissipation sweeps away the principles of virtue, which have not had time to take root, and every noble energy is blighted by the destructive influence of bad example.

APRIL—*Twenty-one to twenty-eight.* Sunshine and showers now prevail alternately; the fruits of a good education appear emerging from the beautiful blossom, but as yet they are crude and imperfect. Nature appears in her most lively garb; a few passing clouds may obscure the horizon, but they soon discharge themselves, and pass away. So do the temporary sorrows of youth disappear, leaving no painful recollections on the mind; like the refreshing rain which falls upon the earth, reviving drooping nature, so do the trivial disappointments of this early state serve but to render hope's perspective more alarming.

MAY—*Twenty-eight to thirty-five.* The face of nature now wears a fresher bloom; the gardens are luxuriously filled with flowers, the trees are covered with foliage, and the swelling corn begins to fill the ear. So is the body of man ripened to perfection, the morals are formed, and the strongest energies of the mind disclose themselves. He indulges in luxurious pleasures, and contributes to the gratification of others by the exertion of his useful and agreeable qualities.

JUNE—*Thirty-five to forty-two.* The summer is now before us; we begin to gather the fruits, and already some of the spring flowers fade and droop; dense clouds obscure the sun even at noonday; vivid lightnings shoot athwart the sky; and the thunder, in an unexpected moment, bursts over our heads. Thus does man already prepare to gather the fruits of his good works, or begin to dread the punishment of his transgressions. The simple hopes and pleasures of youth, fade and wither in remembrance; they obscure his reason, blight his virtues, and the misfortunes they occasion, burst unexpectedly upon him, astonishing and appalling him even in the moments of pleasure and exultation. He perceives that the days of licentious enjoyment are short; that a long winter of remorse may succeed; and happy is it for him if he profit by the hint which the season itself affords.

JULY—*Forty-two to forty-nine.* The bright days of summer are now passing away with swiftness unnoticed. The tempting fruits have been plucked from the trees, leaving them bare and unsightly; others of later growth now bend beneath the luscious burthen. The hay has been got in, the corn is ripe for the sickle, and after-crops of grass begin to shoot from the earth. It is now that man is drawing towards the harvest of his happiness; most of the pleasures which he once pursued with avidity have long lost their zest; those who have too early wasted their talents, remain neglected, as an useless incumbrance upon the face of the earth; while those who have preserved their morals uncorrupted, and suffered their judgments to be matured by experience, are sought after, as precious fruits, and justly appreciated for their superior excellence. At this period also, man beholds a new generation rising to perpetuate his virtues; his tender offspring calls for all his care and attention; he looks



